ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.

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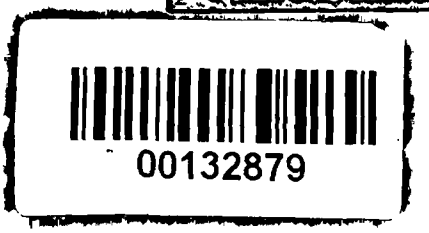
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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1925-26.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.	1st April to 12th April 1925.
	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.	13th April 1925 to 12th November 1925 and 28th March 1926 to end of year.
	Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A.	13th November 1925 to 27th March 1926.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major J. L. R. Weir, I.A.	1st April to 11th April 1925.
	Captain P. Gaisford, I.A.	12th April 1925 to 24th March 1926.
	Lieut.-Col. H. V. Biscoe, I.A.	25th March 1926 to end of year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. E. Lidiorth, M.B.E.	1st April 1925 to 10th April 1925 and 8th January to 3rd March 1926.
	Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh.	11th April to 10th November 1925.
	Mr. P. Porter	11th November 1925 to 7th January 1926.
	Khan Sahib Gul Muhamed Khan	4th March 1926 to end of year.
Officer-in-charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major G. O. De R. Channer, M.C.	Throughout the year.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Quetta .	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1925 to 12th April 1925 and 12th November 1925 to 27th March 1926.
	Major J. L. R. Weir, I.A. .	13th April 1925 to 11th November 1925.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, I.A.	28th March 1926 to end of year.
Political Agent, Sibi .	Major Severn Williams, I.A. .	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Loralai	Lieut.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E., I.A.	Ditto.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st April 1925 to 22nd October 1925 and 23rd February 1926 to end of year.
	Major G. T. Dennys, O.B.E., I.A.	23rd October 1925 to 22nd February 1926. In addition to his own duties as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.
Political Agent, Kalat.	Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A.	1st April 1925 to 30th June 1925 and 21st July 1925 to 5th August 1925 and 24th August to 10th November 1925.
	Mr. H. J. Todd . . .	1st July to 20th July 1925, 6th August 1925 to 23rd August 1925 and 11th November 1925 to end of year.
Political Agent, Chagai	Major G. L. Betham, M.C., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Captain P. Gaisford, I.A. .	1st April to 11th April 1925.
	Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. .	12th April 1925 to 7th January 1926.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, I.A.	8th January 1926 to 27th March 1926.
	K. B. Seth K. P. Kaikobad .	28th March 1926 to end of year. In addition to the charge of Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Captain W. F. Campbell, I.A.	1st April to 14th November 1925.
	Rai Sahib Mehta Nihal Chand	15th November 1925 to end of year.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Captain C. G. Snelling, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Agha Mir Yakub Shah	1st April 1925 to 27th September 1925.
	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan	28th September 1925 to end of year.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Mr. H. J. Todd	1st April 1925 to 30th June 1925, 21st July 1925 to 5th August 1925 and 25th August 1925 to 10th November 1925.
	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan	1st July 1925 to 20th July 1925.
	Rai Sahib Mehta Nihal Chand	6th August 1925 to 24th August 1925.
	Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh.	11th November 1925 to end of year.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Lieut. L. M. H. Benn	1st April to 21st May 1925. In addition to the charge of the appointment of Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.
	Lieut. K. C. Packman, M.C.	22nd May 1925 to end of year.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.	1st April to 17th November 1925 and 18th March 1926 to end of year.
	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.	18th November 1925 to 17th March 1926. In addition to the charge of the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi	Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, I.M.S.	Ditto.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S.	Ditto
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P.	Ditto.

Appointment.	Name of officer.	Period.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. E. J. Gleeson, O.B.E.	1st April 1925 to 13th May 1925.
	Mr. W. L. Shaw	14th May 1925 to end of year.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	K. B. Syed Hassan Khan	Throughout the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

I.—Border Affairs.

Although agricultural conditions were by no means good—indeed famine conditions prevailed for some time in the Marri-Bugti tracts—internal conditions remained satisfactory, and the progress in settled conditions noticed last year was maintained.

It is not to be expected that there will be any substantial change in the incidents of tribal life with its quarrels over women, land and water, but public crime, as opposed to internal personal quarrels, has continued to show a satisfactory diminution, and on both sides of the border comparative quiet and order has reigned.

2. On the Persian border, as stated in last year's report, serious trouble occurred between the tribesmen and the Persian officials and troops. The first actual symptom of trouble was a raid on Parom by the Ghamshadzais, undoubtedly aided and abetted by Dost Muhammad of Bampur, in which the tribesmen were badly worsted by the Mekran Levy Corps, the tribesmen and the tribal contingents. On this occasion great gallantry was displayed by some of the men of the Mekran Levy Corps who followed up the raiders an incredible distance and engaged them against very heavy odds. The object of the raid was partly loot, but there would appear to have been in the minds of the tribesmen an idea that a successful raid would cause the British Government to intervene in the Sarhad. There were several other repercussions on the Mekran border on a smaller scale, but the trouble shortly became localised in a struggle between

the Persian troops and the tribesmen who took Mirjawa and besieged the former in Khwash. The rising however was short lived and was settled by the Persians engaging to set their house in order and to accord reasonable treatment and prompt payment to the tribesmen. Throughout the rising the tribesmen who were engaging the Persian troops in the Khwash-Mirjawa area made no attempt to damage the railway or to commit themselves in any way with the British Government towards whose officials and property they showed punctilious respect throughout. Little further opportunity was consequently afforded to Dost Muhammad of showing his hand or of persuading the tribesmen to adventure more raids in Mekran. The situation on the border in this tract consequently remains very much as before. Apparently Dost Muhammad continues to occupy the same anomalous position and continues to menace Mekran, retaining on the alert the Mekran Levy Corps and the local tribesmen.

3. On the Chaman border there has been a certain amount of tribal raiding, mostly carried out by tribesmen who on account of some grievance, real or fancied, had gone across to Afghanistan and from that retreat retaliated on their tribal enemies.

The most serious trouble was caused by one Ayub, a Badinzai Achakzai, who settled down almost exactly on the border line with a company of masterless men. From this point of vantage, which enabled him to take refuge on either side of the border as occasion might demand, he committed a series of offences in both Quetta and Afghanistan, though the more serious were in Afghanistan. As ordinary tribal methods of settlement failed and it was imperative to remove any reproach as regards raiding into Afghanistan, more drastic measures were adopted. These succeeded in effecting the capture of Ayub: some members of his gang were captured on a raiding expedition; a successful police round up resulted in the capture of more. It is trusted that without its leader and with a knowledge of their vulnerability, the remainder of the gang will devote themselves to more peaceful pursuits.

Further east the border was generally quiet. This is largely due to the steady extension of the zone of influence of the Zhob Levy Corps. Loiband has now been permanently occupied by that Corps and Ashewat as a summer camp, with

the good results anticipated. Patrols which continually go out from these posts have produced an excellent effect on the nomad Kakars, both in keeping them themselves in order and in encouraging them by the support afforded to go to their customary grazing grounds.

As a consequence of the more settled state of affairs on the Zhob border serious crime in the adjoining tracts of Peshin and Loralai has shown a substantial diminution. The most serious crime was the murder in circumstances of atrocity of three Hindus on the direct, but dangerous, route between Loralai and Duki. No trace has as yet been found of the perpetrators, but the opinion is generally held that the motive was one of personal enmity and that the affair belonged to the category of internal private, rather than border, crime.

On the Eastern Zhob border there has been a marked absence of raiding on a substantial scale by Sulemankhels or Wazirs or Mahsuds. Such raiding as has occurred has been the work of small parties carrying out petty depredations, of the proceeds of which they were in many cases relieved by the pursuit parties.

4. Generally speaking the year has been one of consolidation and settlement which has been largely due to the policy of associating the people through their natural leaders in the work of administration, leaving to them under suitable but not too meticulous supervision the settlement of their own tribal affairs and of the disputes and offences arising out of the incidents of tribal life, and bringing home to them that their own welfare, prosperity and security are inseparably bound up with the maintenance of settled and peaceful conditions.

2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

5. The health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat continues to give cause for serious anxiety. His Highness continues to be obdurate on the subject of medical treatment and maintains the policy of seclusion. It is feared that he has now entirely lost his eyesight. His intellect is however in no way impaired and he continues to be a shrewd observer, and a cynical critic, while maintaining the same aloofness as regards the details of administration. Relations with him have, as heretofore, been of the most cordial descrip-

tion. The financial affairs of the State continue to be managed by the Wazir-i-Azam with prudence and economy. It has been found possible this year again to invest three lakhs of savings. Among the Sardars the usual jealousies and enmities have in no way decreased, but no serious complaint can be made of the way in which they have in general carried out their duties.

One Sardar dissatisfied with a decision of four years back has been for some time residing in Afghanistan and has now definitely become an Afghan subject. Possibly by this action he has himself presented the best solution of a difficult problem. Two of the leading Jhalawan Sardars who had got themselves into trouble with their own tribesmen by their high-handedness and extortionate actions over women and the settlement of cases attempted to extricate themselves from the difficulties they had created for themselves by absconding to the Mulla pass, an act which is by custom equivalent to raising the flag of revolt. However with improved conditions and communications in Jhalawan, they found themselves entirely devoid of the malcontent support they had hoped for, and after a brief, though lonely, stay in the mountains they came in in a thoroughly contrite and apologetic spirit. Their tribal difficulties were patched up for them, and it is to be hoped that they have learnt a lesson which will benefit them and any would-be imitators.

6. The new Marri Tumandar continued throughout the year to behave in a headstrong and somewhat unconstitutional manner. His intentions were good, but he lacked both tact and patience and apparently aspired to take on forthwith the position and authority which his neighbour, the Bugti Tumandar, has acquired after years of rule. Matters came to a head towards the end of the year when three of the leading men of one section left for Afghanistan and the remainder were about to present an ultimatum. The tribe was brought into Sibi when after long discussion and delicate negotiations, a sort of Magna Charta was drawn up and signed by all concerned defining the powers, rights and duties of the Tumandar. Since then there has been no trouble and the young Tumandar would appear to have profited by the lesson, as his administration appears to be proceeding satisfactorily while he himself gives promise of turning out well.

At the same time occasion was taken to remove an ever present source of friction between the two neighbouring tribes, the Marris and the Bugtis which had threatened earlier in the year to cause a flare-up between the tribes. Each Tumandar retains the right of levying customs on goods passing through his territory. In the time of the former Marri Tumandar this had fallen into abeyance among the Marris, while the amount taken by the Bugtis from the Marris amounted to only a few hundred rupees. Owing to personal feelings the Marris revived their rights and customs began to be levied on both sides on the pettiest objects with the maximum of annoyance and friction. As trouble was obviously bound to result at no distant date, negotiations, the more difficult as each side felt that its personal dignity was concerned, were taken up for the establishment of free trade between the two tribes. After protracted discussion both sides finally agreed in consideration of an annual subsidy of a few hundred rupees to abolish customs against each other. Quarrels will always continue between these hereditary enemies but by this arrangement a standing cause of irritation and potential riot has been removed.

7. Among the Bugtis, Nawab Mehrab Khan, C.S.I., C.B.E. maintained his efficient management of the tribe. A domestic difference with his only son has been somewhat of a blow to him. His negotiations with the Burma Oil Company have been finally concluded and an agreement sanctioned under which the Burma Oil Company are empowered to prospect for and work, if found, oil in Bugti country. Should oil be found, this should materially ease the strain of economic conditions in that area.

Agricultural and grazing conditions were bad during the summer in both Marri and Bugti country and it was found necessary to distribute famine relief. Later in the year good and plentiful rains very materially improved the situation.

3.—Internal Affairs.

8. Agricultural conditions during the summer were not good. The wheat crop sown on unirrigated lands mostly failed for want of timely rain. The water level sank in the karezes. In the latter half of the year, however, conditions entirely changed. The amount of the rainfall was excep-

tional and was further suited to agricultural conditions. As a result the irrigated crops were excellent, there were large sowings on the unirrigated areas of which the larger portion came to maturity, and abundant and excellent grazing is now provided. There is consequently every hope that the ensuing year will be one of abundant grain.

9. Despite the scarcity of the past year internal conditions have been good. The usual quarrels and bloodshed over the usual subjects, have taken place, but there has been little crime as opposed to affairs which the tribesman considers of the nature of a tort. If there has not been much development on modern lines, such as there has been, has sufficed to meet the rude needs and desires of the tribesmen.

10. Within the urban area, which might for practical purposes be defined as the township of Quetta, feelings and relations between the various communities continue to be good. The Municipal Committee of Quetta continues to work well. Municipal progress is somewhat hampered by the heavy charge in the way of repayment of loans which has to be met every year and will continue for the next half dozen years. The Committee has now found itself forced to consider whether additional income must not be raised by increased taxation.

11. Trade, beyond the ordinary retail trade of a garrison town, shows no sign of increase and for the reasons given last year there is little hope of any genuine increase.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1925-26.

LAND REVENUE. (For details see Appendices I—IV.)

There was no change in the system of collection under which revenue continued to be taken in kind either by the division or appraisement of crop over the greater part of the province. In accordance with a recent decision of the Government of India the gross land revenue of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil will in future be made over every year to His Highness the Khan of Kalat with effect from 1925-26. No deduction on account of charges for collection, which will remain in the hands of the British Government as heretofore, will be made.

The land revenue demand of the province for 1925-26 was Rs. 11,30,325 against Rs. 11,08,004 for 1924-25. Including arrears for the preceding year, the total demand was Rs. 11,35,650 compared with Rs. 11,36,487 in the year 1924-25. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,27,793 against Rs. 9,32,132. There has thus been a slight decrease both in the total revenue demand as well as in the collections. But for the high prices obtained for the revenue grain and straw and for the unusually large influx of Afghan nomads whose grazing taxes are credited to land revenue, the decreases would have been much more marked. For though there was an increase of 26,015 acres in the area actually cultivated, yet the harvested area showed a decrease of 53,587 acres compared with the preceding year. Moreover, owing to the prevalence of drought in the Chagai District, the failure of rains in the dry crop areas of Pishin and the insufficiency of canal water in the Nasirabad Tahsil a considerable sum had to be remitted or suspended.

Details of the areas sown and harvested during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 are compared in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Area sown.		Total.	Area harvested.		Total.
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the unsettled and unsurveyed Tahsils.		In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the unsettled and unsurveyed Tahsils.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1924-25 .	3,37,567	36,780	3,74,347	2,55,397	20,497	2,75,894
1925-26 .	3,61,086	39,276	4,00,362	2,09,571	12,736	2,22,307
Variation	+23,519	+2,496	+26,015	—45,826	—7,761	—53,587

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year was 58·04 against 76·33 in 1924-25.

The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 90,504 against Rs. 1,21,995 in the preceding year. Suspensions totalled to Rs. 15,030 against Rs. 3,672 in 1924-25. Details by Tahsils are given in Appendix III.

The arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 1,663.

The grain allowance and Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of revenue) paid out were respectively Rs. 59,273 and Rs. 41,387.

The revenue demand and revenue collections for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are contrasted by districts in Appendix II.

Tirni. (Grazing Tax.)

The grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The collections for 1925-26 are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table :—

	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads . . .	74,025	1,04,211
From Permanent inhabitants	50,280	49,519
Total .	1,24,305	1,53,730

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 29,425.

WEATHER AND CROPS. (For details, see Appendices IV—VI.)

The total rainfall for the province was a good deal below the average and was also less than that of the preceding year. The winter rains were generally deficient and untimely. Consequently the spring crops on the unirrigated areas failed almost entirely in every district while on the irrigated land they were below the normal. The crops suffered further damage from severe cold during January and February 1925. In the Dalbandin Tahsil the Rabi harvest was indeed an entire failure. In the remainder of the Chagai District it did not amount to more than 4 annas in the rupee.

Fairly good rain fell during June to August 1925 as a result of which large areas were sown for the Kharif crop and prospects improved. Except in the Sibi District, however, the autumn harvest proved a disappointment as little rain fell after August with the result that a large percentage of the area under crop failed to mature and to make up for the poverty of the spring harvest.

The later autumn rains showed an improvement while the winter rain and snow-fall were abnormally good everywhere, increasing the permanent water supplies and enabling the zamindars to bring an exceptionally large dry crop area under the plough for the spring harvest of 1926. There was every indication at the close of the year under report that the coming harvest would be a bumper one.

Scarcity and Famine.

The unfavourable conditions in the spring of 1925 indicated the possibility of scarcity if not famine in some parts of the province for on top of a bad Rabi the grazing gave cause for anxiety, more especially in the Chagai District, the Nasirabad Tahsil and the Chaman Sub-Division. The situation appeared all the more grave as the province had scarcely recovered from the effects of the 1921-22 scarcity.

The Marri and Bugti tribes were the most affected and next to them the tribes in the Chagai District. Large numbers of the Bugtis migrated with their flocks to Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab, Sind and Bahawalpur in search of labour while Marris from Kahan and elsewhere wandered to Loralai and other adjoining districts of the province. Prices rose and stocks ran down everywhere to such an extent

that a surcharge of Rs. 2 per maund was enforced on the export of wheat to Sind or the Punjab by rail. At the same time, to relieve distress in the Marri and Bugti areas grants of Rs. 45,000 in cash and 9,900 maunds 38 seers of wheat were distributed to the tribesmen through their respective chiefs.

By way of further relief measures, the land revenue and grazing taxes were remitted in full in the Chagai District, partial remissions of land revenue were granted in the Pishin and Nasirabad Sub-Divisions, and suspensions were given in other places.

The above assistance combined with the remissions of Takavi instalments kept the people going until the rains of August in the Chagai District and the Marri and Bugti areas removed any immediate danger of scarcity.

Irrigation.

The length of open canals under the control of Irrigation Department of Baluchistan was 106½ miles (12½ miles canals and 94 miles distributaries).

The net expenditure during the year amounted to *minus* Rs. 4,456 as against Rs. 22,651 in 1924-25. This credit balance was due to the operation of suspense Head under the Major Head XV Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure. During the year under report certain minor improvements were made in the Khushdil Khan, Shebo, and Nari distributary systems and, in addition, the following works were carried out under the guidance of the Irrigation Department at a total cost of Rs. 65,790 :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Construction of infiltration gallery for the Sahibzada Karez, Quetta Cantonment .	33,645
(*ii*) Lining Sahibzada Karez water course, Quetta Cantonment	12,667
(*iii*) Lining Pishin water course, Pishin Bazar Fund	19,478
TOTAL .	65,790

These works are of local importance. A suitable lining for irrigation water courses which will stand the action of frost has also been decided upon. It will, it is hoped,

keep down absorption losses. At the same time the investigation of the following works was taken in hand :—

(*i*) Nari Reservoir Dam at Tanduri for irrigation of lands in Sibi and Kalat Districts.

(*ii*) A flood channel from Nari River for irrigation of Dehpal and Gulu Forests.

The project of a flood channel ex-Han Nullah in the Bugti Tribal area was completed and was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1926.

Owing to the early fall of the Indus the Sind Canals did not receive sufficient water and rotations had to be adopted comparatively early in the season. The Begari Canal ceased to flow on 10th and the Desert Canal on 20th October 1925. This greatly affected the Kharif Crops in the Nasirabad Tahsil and the recovery of land revenue aggregating Rs. 26,833 had to be suspended. Owing to a breach in the Frontier and Uch Rajwah Canals caused by hill torrents the crops of a few villages were damaged. The construction of the Khirtar Canal, which forms a part of the Sukkur barrage scheme and which has already been commenced, will entirely alter conditions in Western Nasirabad. A separate scheme is also under consideration which is designed greatly to benefit other parts of the Tahsil.

The area irrigated by the Baluchistan Canals shows little change, being 22,859 acres against 22,916 acres in 1924-25. The details are as follows :—

Particulars.	During the year.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.
Irrigation Works Unproductive—		
Khushdil Khan Canals	3,657	3,579
Shebo Canals	1,177	1,245
Nari Canals	18,082	18,035
Total	22,916	22,859

The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 3,76,410 against Rs. 4,75,926 in the preceding year. The details are given below :—

	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shebo Canal . . .	34,781	5,230
Khushdil Khan Canals . .	1,37,712	81,507
Nari Canals	3,03,433	2,89,673
TOTAL .	4,75,926	3,76,410

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 46,627 against Rs. 73,832 in 1924-25, while the working expenses were Rs. 53,385 against Rs. 49,829. This shows a net deficit of Rs. 6,758 which is 0·21 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 31,66,212.

Work on the deep well bore near Quetta was continued during the year under report and a depth of about 1,200 feet was reached. It was then discovered that the work should have been commenced with a pipe of 26 inches instead of 14. This was pointed out to Government of India who have sanctioned a proposal to try the experiment on a new site with a 26 inch pipe.

Survey and Settlement.

No new Survey or Settlement work was undertaken. The term of the Settlement of the Nasirabad Tahsil in the Sibi District was further extended for three years, *viz.*, to 1st July 1929. The Settlements of the other Tahsils under cash assessment are due to expire on the dates noted below against each :—

Tahsil.	Date of expiry of the term of settlement.
Quetta	31st March 1928.
Pishin	31st March 1929.
Sinjawi	31st March 1927.
Shahrig	31st March 1927.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

The retention of the Government Farm at Quetta as a permanent measure was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India subject to the condition that the Farm would be continued so long as in a normal year it could pay its way.

The nurseries showed steady progress. Several new varieties of apples were imported for the purposes of propagation. The difficulty which has heretofore been experienced in raising cherry plants is in process of solution. Formerly stock plants (mahaleb) on which cherries are budded were imported from Europe. Their cost, however, in the changed conditions of the Farm proved prohibitive and experiments were consequently made in raising the Mahaleb stock plants locally from the seed produced from the few Mahaleb trees which had been introduced for the purpose by Mr. Howard. For some years they proved a failure. They have now succeeded and it is hoped that it will be possible to meet from local sources the growing demand for cherry plants.

Over 8,000 plants were issued from the Farm during the year in addition to some 4,000 apple, pear and cherry buds issued on payment. More than one hundred thousand almond, apricot and walnut seeds were sown during the autumn and early spring.

The income and expenditure for the year under review and the preceding year are given below:—

	Income			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1925-26	11,798	13	0	11,442	10	9
1924-25	13,437	0	0	11,207	0	0

The year's working resulted in a net saving of Rs. 356-2-3.

TACCAVIS. (Appendix VII.)

The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 5,12,300 against 6,95,300 on the 1st April 1924. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,60,100 were made against Rs. 90,800 in the preceding year as detailed in Appendix VII. Of the former sum Rs. 46,560 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation and Rs. 1,13,540 for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Recoveries during 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 1,37,500 including Rs. 15,300 on account of interest. Remissions granted aggregated Rs. 20,500 of which Rs. 2,600 represents interest. The recovery of instalments due amounting to Rs. 1,29,600 was suspended in deserving cases. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,50,200.

Forests.

The forest area remained practically the same as before, *i.e.*, 313 and 472 square miles of reserved and unclassed forests respectively. The charge was held by a Senior Forest Ranger, the unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies being, as usual, looked after and administered by the District authorities.

Natural production throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to the scanty rainfall and dry climate of the country, but reproduction from the coppice shoots in the Popalzai and Lehri reserves is doing well. An attempt is being made to create forests by artificial sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes in the neighbourhood of Quetta. In this connection the following progress was made :—

Name of the Reserved Forest.	Details of the work done.
Chiltan	Two maunds and ten seers Khanjak seed was sown. The area was well protected against porcupines by a fence of barbed wire and against coneys and birds by thorns and wirenetting.
Zangi Lora . . .	One hundred and ten Chanars, 100 Willows, 42 Ashes, 7 Heaven trees, 17 Apricots, 33 Almonds, 30 Pomegranates, 2,000 Chanar cuttings and 1,500 Willow cuttings were put down. In addition a lot of Almond, Walnut, Amlok, Pinus Sabiniana, Ash, Persian pine and Robinia seed was sown.
Dhobi Ghat . . .	Fifty-one Chanars, 2 Deodars, 2 Kails, 1 Chilghoza, 10 Peaches, 23 Apricots, 6 Walnuts and some Pinus Sabiniana seed were put down in a Nursery.
Central Zarghun . .	Thirty-five seers of Khanjak and two seers of ash seed were sown in trenches. Half a pound of Chilghoza and some Pinus Sabiniana seed were sown in addition to the following plants :— Walnuts . . . . . 60; Apricots . . . . . 40; Ashes . . . . . 137; Mulberries 3
North Zarghun . .	Twenty Walnuts, 25 Apricots and 80 Chanar cuttings were planted in the Nursery.
Sulushahr Forest . .	Five seers Mesquite seed imported from Peshawar were sown in trenches and 20 Mesquite plants were transplanted.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 23,694 and Rs. 31,348 against Rs. 20,593 and Rs. 30,478 respectively during the preceding year.

The total number of offences against the Forest Law reported during the year was 225 against 257 of the last year:—

Nature of officences.	1925-26.
1. Injury by fire	1
2. Un-authorised felling	50
3. Illicit grazing	161
4. Other offences	13
TOTAL	225

The number of cases taken into Court was 19 against 26.

Out of 19 cases 16 were finally settled leaving 3 pending on the 31st March 1926. Convictions were obtained in 15 cases.

The number of offences compounded under sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation of 1912 was 206 as compared with 228 in 1924-25. The total of 206 cases was made up of 43 un-authorised felling, 151 illicit grazing, 1 injury by fire and 11 others. The total compensation realized in 206 cases amounted to Rs. 906.

EDUCATION. (See Appendices VIII and IX.)

During the year the usual steady progress was maintained. Two new primary schools, one at Ahmadwal in the Chagai District, the other, Sanatam Dharam School, at Quetta and a middle school at Skeikh Manda near Quetta were opened.

Owing to paucity of numbers, the schools at Mohamed Khel, Mina Bazar and Nawababad were transferred to Allezai (in the Quetta-Pishin District) Akhterzai (in the Zhob District) and Drug (in the Loralai District).

The primary school at Chaman was raised to an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The school at Dera Bugti, the

Headquarters of the Bugti Tumendar, came under the direct management of the Department, this school and the primary school at Kahan being converted, as an experimental measure into upper primary schools with an English class attached to each, a fact which testifies to the educational awakening among the Marris and the Bugtis.

The total number of recognised schools was 90 against 87 at the close of the last year with 5,453 scholars against 5,207 in 1924-25. Unrecognised schools (mosque and others) numbered 235 against 251 with 3,215 scholars against 3,241 in 1924-25, the decrease being due, in the case of Chaman, to the amalgamation of an unrecognised school and in other cases, to the dissemination of Western education.

The number of local students was 579 in the Secondary Department and 1,472 in the Primary Department. Further details are given in Appendices VIII and IX.

Secondary Schools for boys.

Secondary Education is becoming increasingly popular, the number of boys having risen during the period under review from 2,467 to 2,540. Many were refused admission for want of accommodation.

The results of the Matriculation Examination were as follows :—

	Candidates.	Passed.
Government Sandeman High School, Quetta .	30	17
D. A. V. High School, Quetta . . .	30	17
Khalsa High School, Quetta . . .	7	6
And of the school-leaving certificate Examination, Sandeman High School, Quetta . .	16	10

In the Middle School Examination conducted by the Education Department, Baluchistan, 94 passed out of 150.

Normal School.

In the Normal School Examination all the 9 including the one non-stipendiary passed.

The Agricultural Class started last year in the Barnes School, Sibi, is doing useful work.

Physical Culture.

A new method of physical training based on that now in use in the Army, was introduced into Secondary School and into the Normal School, Quetta.

Games generally were expanded.

Primary School for Boys.

Primary schools are becoming more appreciated amongst the tribesmen. Out of 1,929 scholars in the Department 1,302 are local Muhamedans.

Scouting.

The number of Boy Scouts remained at 300.

Girls Education.

In the Girls' schools (Secondary and Primary) the total number of scholars was 809. The Parsee Girls' school was raised to the status of a secondary school during the year.

Schools for Europeans.

The total number of scholars in both schools was 166 against 232 last year. Of the candidates sent for the different Cambridge Local Examinations by the Grammar School, 2 passed the Junior and none the Preliminary or School Certificate Examination. The convent school failed to register any successes in the Cambridge Examination.

Income and Expenditure.

The income and expenditure for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are shown below :—

Income.

	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality .	4,000	9,850
2. Cantonment	—	—
3. Local Funds	11,078	11,454
4. Fees	18,539	17,949

Expenditure.

1. Provincial Revenues	2,31,547	2,30,794
2. Municipal Fund	23,835	33,262
3. Local Fund	19,959	24,430
4. Fees	76,529	74,440
5. Subscription and others . .	41,266	48,719

The above expenditure excludes the Public Works Department expenditure on buildings amounting to Rs. 12,175 as well as the building grants aggregating Rs. 17,500 made to the aided schools.

Besides this, Rs. 33,828 were spent from other sources.

LOCAL FUNDS.
1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

The total receipts of the marginally cited Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 3,20,754 against Rs. 2,99,971 in the preceding year, the expenditure being Rs. 3,31,002 against Rs. 2,93,183. The expenditure includes Postal Cash Certificates of the value of Rs. 30,000 (face value Rs. 40,000) purchased for the Pishin Bazar Fund during the year.

Municipal Funds.

The only Municipality in the Province is the town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee during the year under report was 29, of whom 25 were non-officials. Twenty-seven meetings, of which 23 were ordinary and 4 special, were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 60·16 per cent. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 5,88,913 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,85,866 against Rs. 6,57,698 and Rs. 7,28,000 respectively for 1924-25.

The Municipality paid the 4th instalment of Rs. 68,881-1-10 on account of principal and interest towards the loan of Rs. 5,00,000 taken from Government. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 3,00,000.

With the concurrence of the Military Authorities the Cantonment share of the Octroi collected by Municipal Agency was reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$th with effect from the *1st April 1925*. This measure has afforded some much needed relief to the Municipal finances.

Trade.

Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, goods belonging to the Afghan State transiting India from overseas for export to Afghanistan by the Chaman-Killa-i-Jadid route as well as overseas trade goods by the same route are exempt from the payment of the Indian Customs duties. The detail of such

trade goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report is given below :—

Description of goods.	No. of bales or packages.	Weight.	Value.	Rebate.
		Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. A.	Rs A.
Sugar	27,213 Bags	2,577 5 2 22	5,25,986 2	2,27,051 3
Cloth	5,038 Bales	759 19 3 24	31,81,776 6	3,54,999 6
Tea	2,681 Chests	110 15 2 9	2,62,525 0	30,378 12
Copper sheets	666 Bundles	94 13 3 11	1,09,997 7	17,878 1
Matches	357 Cases	38 19 0 4	25,148 4	27,022 2
Kerosine Oil	918 Tins	17 6 3 17	2,937 0	667 8
Mild Iron Rods	400 No.	9 18 2 14	1,389 12	397 1
Motor Cars	5 ,,	6 11 1 12	11,988 2	2,618 14
Yellow Metal sheets	24 Bundles	19 2 2 21	1,402 11	211 6
Glass Beads	37 Cases	2 2 0 8	4 513 10	1,354 6
Singer Machines	4 ,,	0 4 3 11	1,202 1	180 5
Hurricane Lamps	39 ,,	3 17 2 25	1,927 15	289 4
Writing Paper	24 ,,	4 18 3 20	2,114 0	665 10
Earthenware (Teapots)	15 ,,	1 5 0 22	860 14	129 2
Enamelled Basins	18 ,,	1 8 3 1	898 8	134 12
Lump Solamonial	2 Barrels.	0 6 2 10	180 0	27 0
Porcelain Ware	16 Cases	1 8 3 18	590 3	88 9
Iron Needles	4 ,,	0 5 0 16	380 0	57 0
Carsia Liana	15 Bundles	0 10 3 26	226 14	34 1
Scissors	3 Cases	0 5 2 6	318 8	47 8
Iron Tracks	16 Bundles	0 18 1 4	400 0	40 0
Soda Caustic	20 Cases	1 1 1 0	250 0	37 8
Lumplum	6 Barrels.	0 18 3 26	143 3	21 8
Eraxnia Herb Soap	6 Cases	0 10 3 20	867 8	130 2
GRAND TOTAL	37,527 Bales,etc.	3,654 17 3 11	41,38,024 0	6,64,461 0

No Afghan State goods were transmitted to Afghanistan *viâ* Chaman.

Mines and Minerals.

Coal and Chromite continued to be the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked and of which accounts were maintained.

The following mining leases remained in force throughout the year :—

	No. of Leases.	Area Covered.
Coal	45	4,563 Acres.
Chromite . . .	98	3,253 Acres.

The figures of output and revenue are given in the subjoined table :—

—	Output.			Revenue.			
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Chromite.	Coal and Coal dust.	Chromite.	Other minerals.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25 . .	10,167½	25,623	27,430	3,629	24,024	150	27,803
1925-26 . .	6,535	27,650	18,170	2,284	14,659	800	17,743

The decrease in the output of coal is the result of the closing of the Khost North Western Railway collieries which were being worked at a loss and of the suspension of work in some other collieries while the slackness of the European market is responsible for the decrease in the output of chromite.

The general health of the miners remained satisfactory. No epidemic disease appeared. The number of fever cases treated in the mine hospital at Khost was 1,507 against 6,625 in the previous year.

Negotiations with the Burma Oil Company continued in connection with the measures for safeguarding the drinking water supplies in the Bolan river and the provision of water for drilling operations.

An exploring license for mineral oil in the Bugti country was granted during the year by the Bugti Chief with the sanction of the Government of India to the Burma Oil Company and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Exploring parties are expected to arrive in September next.

During the short period of the year in which mining operations were in progress in the North Western Railway Colliery at Khost, 4 accidents (one fatal and 3 serious) occur-

red in those mines. There were no accidents in any of the other mines.

The Inspector of Mines in India, No. 1 Circle, inspected the coal and Chromite mines in Baluchistan in December.

JUDICIAL.

(Appendices XI—XII.)

Criminal and Civil suits between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and the small urban areas are disposed of by regular courts. Appendices XVII and XVIII give details regarding them. Civil suits and Criminal offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgahs) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These are not dealt with in this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of Civil cases instituted was 4,302 against 4,521 in 1924. The decrease is mainly found in the Quetta-Pishin District (130 cases), the Loralai District (61 cases) and the Zhob District (46 cases), while the figures for the Bolan (Kalat) and Chagai Districts show small increases. It calls for no remark. The value of Civil Suits instituted was Rs. 24,36,134 against Rs. 32,81,389 in 1924, Rs. 22,88,040 in 1923 and Rs. 20,58,944 in 1922.

The execution applications before regular courts numbered 3,089 against 3,188 in 1924, Rs. 8,06,924 being dealt with against Rs. 7,93,117. Of this amount Rs. 2,09,237 or 25·9 per cent. were realized against Rs. 2,32,247 or 29·2 per cent. in 1924.

The number of civil appeals and revision applications was 255 against 285 in 1924. Their average duration was 35 days.

Criminal cases.—The number of regular criminal cases instituted rose from 3,925 to 4,924.

The increase mainly consists of 906 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The total number of undertrial prisoners was 6,521 against 4,593 in 1924. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-two were acquitted or discharged, 4,119 were convicted, one died or escaped and 69 remained under trial at the close of the year.

One person was sentenced to death, 471 were imprisoned, 3,743 were fined and 2 were whipped. Forty persons were directed to find or give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 12 were imprisoned in default of finding or giving it. The total amount of fines

imposed was Rs. 18,414-3 of which Rs. 15,686-8-3 were recovered the amount paid by way of compensation being Rs. 1,348-15-9.

Registration.

The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 852 against 766 in 1924. Out of these, the registration of only 6 was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,448 against Rs. 5,100 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,584 against Rs. 2,506.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is "The Quetta Club, Limited." The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 20, *i.e.*, the same as in the preceding year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jails was 380·69 against 315·62. Five thousand six hundred and thirty-four prisoners were received during the year against 5,922* in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob . . .	8·45	39·04	2·01	49·50	27 2 8	2·43	4·91
Sibi District Jail .	42·49	31·14	·54	74·17	40 13 8	1·61	2·17
Sibi Sub-Jails and lock-ups.	5·46	32·77	·11	38·34	74 2 1	·48	1·25
Quetta-Pishin Sub-Jails and lock-ups.	·22	36·26	·03	36·51	82 1 5	·36	·99
Quetta District Jails .	56·20	23·34	3·17	81·71	86 2 1	·69	·84
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry. District.	...	·58	...	·58	116 3 6	...	...
Loralai . . .	26·23	58·23	...	84·46	36 11 8	5·28	6·25
Chagai . . .	...	3·08	...	3·08	56 11 2	...	...
Total for 1925 . .	139·05	224·44†	4·86	368·35	55 14 2	10·86	2·95
Total for 1924 . .	106·22	182·76†	3·19	292·17	70 10 10	8·50	2·91

* Last year's figures were incorrect.

† These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expenses.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 69,186 aganist Rs. 69,775, the cost per head being Rs. 187-13-3 against Rs. 238-13 in the previous year. The actual establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 85-2-2 against Rs. 102-14-11 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 55-14-6 against Rs. 70-10-10.

During the year under report, one under-trial prisoner escaped from the Fort Sandeman Jail and was not re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

A small factory is attached to the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where prisoners' blankets and cotton clothing are manufactured. Cotton Darris, Dusters and bamboo chicks are also made and chairs are caned.

EXCISE.
(For details see Appendices XIII to XXIV.)

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of exciseable articles as it stood in 1925-26 is compared below with that in 1924-25 :—

Description.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1) Country Spirits and country fermented liquors—		
(a) Distillery spirits	44	44
(b) Out-still spirits	7	5
(2) Foreign Spirits and Foreign fermented liquors—		
(a) Off the premises	24	23
(b) On the premises	1	2
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(3) Opium including poppy heads	37	35
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja)	45	43

The distribution of the shops during the year under report was the same as in 1924-25, with the exception that two out-still spirits shops, two opium and two hemp drugs shops were closed at Mir Ali Khel and Shin Ghar in the Zhob District, while one "off" the premises shop for sale of foreign liquors was closed in the Chagai District. The increase in the number of "on" shops is due to the fact that, as an experimental measure, an "on" license was auctioned for Loralai.

The consumption for 1924-25 and 1925-26 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1924-25 Imperial Gallons (L. P.)	1925-26 Imperial Gallons (L. P.)
(1) Country Liquors—		
(a) Distillery spirits	33,775	29,907·7
(b) Out-still spirits	2,007	2,411·0
TOTAL	35,782	32,318·7
(2) Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Wine	1,750	2,449
(b) Spirits	11,547	8,154
(c) Rum (imported)	235	181
(d) Rum (made in India)	193	632
TOTAL	13,725	11,416
(3) Fermented Liquors (Beer)—		
(a) Indian made	1,01,016	1,13,535
(b) Imported	68,643	60,356
TOTAL	1,69,659	1,73,623
(4) Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption—	Seers.	Seers.
1. In British Areas	335	293
2. In Kalat State	135	105
(5) Bhang	740·26	840
(6) Charas (British Areas)	439·92	426
„ (Kalat State)	...	93 2/3
(7) Ganja	1·18	...

A good deal of Opium and Charas was smuggled from Afghanistan while a little Charas and country liquor was illicitly imported from the Kalat State.

Twenty-six cases of smuggling, as detailed below, were detected during the year under report:—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Opium	8
Charas	13
Sibi—	
Charas	2
Country liquor	3

The liquor and drugs so smuggled were:—

	S.	Ch.	T.
Opium from Afghanistan	4	4	¼
Charas from Afghanistan	43	8	3
Charas from Kalat State	0	0	19
Country liquor from Kalat	12¾ Bottles.		

There were no offences relating to cocaine during the year.

The rates of duty on country liquor and hemp drugs and the retail sale prices of country liquor remained unchanged.

The total gross income under excise and opium amounted to Rs. 6,08,750 against Rs. 6,44,059 in 1924-25. The details are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1924-25. Rs.	1925-26. Rs.
Country liquor	4,64,112	4,16,113
Foreign Liquor—		
(*a*) Malt liquor	54,068	60,061
(*b*) Spirits	13,886	16,299
Opium	47,380	57,600
Hemp drugs	64,553	58,662
Fines and forfeitures	60	15
TOTAL	6,44,059	6,08,750

	Rs.	Rs.
The gross expenditure was:—		
(*a*) Refunds . . .	1,248	2,118
(*b*) Cost price of opium .	—	11,144
(*c*) Other expenses . .	15,894	16,767
TOTAL .	17,142	30,029
Net income . . .	6,26,917	5,78,721

The following statistics will be found in Appendices XIII to XXIV.

1. Seven Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the Financial result of the new Excise system introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

Salt. No change was made in the Salt Administration of the province.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 375 against Rs. 537 in the previous year. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

Finance. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 20,95,249 against Rs. 22,20,239 during 1924-25, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,24,990 over the last year's figures. The decrease stands distributed over various heads, the principal among them being Opium (Rs. 14,110), Land Revenue (Rs. 26,231), Excise (Rs. 36,452), Stamps (Rs. 11,975), Interest on ordinary debts (Rs. 35,115) and Irrigation and Civil Works (Rs. 1,18,004). The decreases under the last noted two heads will be much reduced when book transfer adjutsments from the Exchange account for March (final) of the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District, have been made. Taxes on Income showed a large increase (Rs. 1,00,551) and some other heads petty in-

creases. The main sources of income were Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Taxes on Income which contributed 42·5, 28·9, 8·7 and 9·5 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

The expenditure for 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 80,98,001 against Rs. 83,83,471 of the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 2,85,470 over the figures for 1924-25. The decrease is spread over various heads of account, the chief of them being Political (Rs. 1,15,179), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 36,848), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,21,133), Territorial and Political Pensions (Rs. 10,065), Interest on other obligations (Rs. 12,652), Irrigation (Rs. 96,511), Civil Works (Rs. 1,54,478) and Interest on works for which no Capital Accounts are kept (Rs. 72,685). The figures under the last four heads will undergo a considerable change after the Exchange Accounts for March (final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District, have been amalgamated. On the increase side noticeable items are Education (Rs. 44,000), Famine Relief (Rs. 58,883), Interest on ordinary debt (Rs. 1,23,589) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (Rs. 40,515).

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each:—

Political	48·6
Police	13·9
Civil Works	10·0
Interest (ordinary)	4·0
Medical and Public Health	3·7
Land Revenue	3·6
Education	3·4
Miscellaneous	3·4
General Administration	2·3
Miscellaneous Departments	1·9
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1·6

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXV and XXVI.

Veterinary.

The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department was on tour for 90 days during which he inspected all the Veterinary hospitals and stallion stands and acted

as a member of the Judging Committees at the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows.

The number of dispensaries remained unchanged at 9. During the year 15,362 cases were treated at them showing an increase of 3,728 on 1924-25. In addition a good deal of medicine and medical advice was given to Zamindars who applied for assistance. One hundred animals were also castrated at the dispensaries. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 206 villages, treated 6,485 patients and castrated 10 animals on tour.

There were 13,105 seizures and 5,706 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 13,208 and 2,779 respectively in 1924-25. The increased mortality was due to the greater prevalence of anthrax and contagious pleuropneumonia. Details will be found in Appendix XXVII. Seventy-four head of cattle were inoculated against Rinderpest, 975 sheep and goats against anthrax and 20 head of cattle against black quarter.

Cattle Show.—The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February. Four hundred and forty seven animals were exhibited compared to 660 in the preceding year and prizes aggregating Rs. 685 in addition to a silver medal were awarded. The Quetta cattle show was resuscitated on a small scale.

Horse Breeding Operations.—Four more stallions were purchased bringing the total number to 11 at the close. They covered 605 mares. The decrease of 37 on the figure for the preceding 12 months is due to the fact that the covering had to be suspended for a time owing to the outbreak of glanders and farcy. Details will be found in Appendix XXVIII.

Horse Show.—The Sibi Horse Show was held in February. Five hundred and twenty-seven animals were exhibited against 490 in 1924-25. Two silver medals and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,950 were awarded. The Quetta Horse Show took place in the previous September when one hundred and nineteen animals were shown. No horse show was held at Pishin owing to paucity of funds.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 61,809 against Rs. 52,640 in 1924-25 the increase being attributable to the purchase of 4 more stallions.

1. *Introductory.*—All public works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Public Works Department.

All civil and military works in the province are carried out by the Agency of the Military Engineering Services except in case of a few works and repairs carried out by the Political Officers in outlying parts of the province. All Irrigation Works are carried out by the Agency of a special Irrigation Engineer.

2. *Administrative Authority.*—Colonel-Commandant G. H. Boileau, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., held charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, throughout the year.

3. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total revenue realized during the year amounts to Rs. 92,047* and the total outlay to Rs. 11,89,172.†

4. *Imperial post and telegraphs.*—The total outlay on original works and repairs carried out through the Agency of the M. E. S. was Rs. 5,898 and Rs. 5,649 respectively.

5. *Forty-one—Civil Works Central Buildings.*—The outlay on original works was Rs. 3,08,008 and on repairs Rs. 2,12,566.

The principal works undertaken were :—

(*i*) *Police.*—(*a*) The project of new police lines at Quetta was started in 1924-25 and completed during the year by providing quarters for married police men, European Inspector and Sergeant and Indian Sub-Inspectors.

(*b*) The construction of Levy Lines at Hindubagh and a Levy post at Loiband was started this year and remained in progress.

	Rs.
* 41—Civil Works	42,866
Irrigation	49,181
TOTAL	92,047
† 41—Civil Works	10,83,439
Irrigation	1,05,733
TOTAL	11,89,172

(*ii*) *Medical.*—The work of remodelling the Patel Ward in the Civil Hospital at Quetta was commenced and completed during the year.

(*iii*) *Public Health.*—The construction of 2 filter beds at Nari Headworks for water supply of Sibi which was in progress from 1924-25 was completed this year.

6. *Communications.*—The outlay on original works was Rs. 40,961 the greater part of which was spent on the completion of the Bridge at Baleli which was in progress from 1924-25. A sum of Rs. 3,13,900 was spent on the maintenance of communications in the province.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—The work on the Deep Well Bore on South-East of Quetta (begun in 1922) was at a stand still during part of the year pending the decision of the Government of India as to future working. In September 1925 it was decided to withdraw the tubes from the existing bore and to start a fresh bore with tubes up to 26″ diameter with a view to sinking to depth of 3,000 feet. The work of withdrawing the tubes is still in hand. Orders were placed in the United Kingdom for part of the new stores required and the consignment was despatched from England in March. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 12,206.

8. *Works in charge of Political Officers.*—A sum of Rs. 69,685 was spent by Political Officers on works and repairs from funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 30,736 spent by them from the Public Works Department grant for works and repairs in outlying parts of the province.

9. *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.*—The length of open canals under the control of the Irrigation Department at the close of the year was 106½ miles.

10. *Railways.*—The total route mileage at the close of the year stood at 892·51 miles. The Khanai Hindubagh Railway was opened between Khanai and Hindubagh for passenger traffic on 15th October 1925.

Medical.

During the year no new dispensary was opened. Owing to the shutting down of the Colliery at Khost, the Colliery Works Dispensary

there was closed, bringing the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries down from 43 to 42.

Government Dispensaries	29
Dufferin Hospitals aided by Government grants	3
Native State Hospitals (Non-aided) . .	3
North Western Railway Dispensaries . .	7
TOTAL .	42

The report on the working of the medical institutions in the province, records a substantial increase in the number of patients treated as out-door patients, namely, 5,50,016 against 5,43,270 in the previous year or an increase of 6,746.

There was a decrease of 155 in the number of in-door patients but this was to some extent due to the abolition of the Golliery Works Dispensary at Khost. The total number of admissions was 11,745 against 11,900 in the previous year.

The Church Missionary Society continued to do excellent work in their two hospitals one for males and the other for females in Quetta Town.

The province remained practically free from Cholera.

In May 1925, Pneumonic Plague broke out in Piralizai in the Killa Abdulla Circle in the Quetta-Pishin District. Eighteen cases were reported and all proved fatal. This was undoubtedly Pneumonic Plague, and spread by direct infection. The infected area was segregated but the inhabitants, Achakzais refused inoculation. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and staff, as well as guards sent to the villages were all inoculated and wore masks when attending the sick, and no cases among them occurred. This outbreak is interesting as no rats were ever seen in the village and no epizootic among other animals was noticed. The matter was discussed in Simla with the Sanitary authorities and a suggestion was made that a special officer should be detailed to look into this outbreak but owing to want of funds it did not materialise. The disease with strict segregation, appeared to burn itself out. Since then no fresh

case has occurred. Systematic destruction of rats was carried out in Quetta and Chaman and inspection of passengers coming from down country by train was adopted during the greater part of the year.

In the Anti-Rabic Centre at Quetta 45 cases of bites, etc., of rabid animals were treated. The result was extremely satisfactory and no case of hydrophobia after treatment has been reported.

Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 11,575 against 12,775 in the previous year. The decrease chiefly falls under operations on the skin and subcutaneous tissues.

The total number of adult patients treated was :—

——	Muhamedans.	Hindus.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males	233,563	43,946	1,450	4,320
Females	54,201	10,675	1,014	1,784

Two hundred and sixty-four cases of small-pox were registered during the year of which 31 proved fatal. Eleven vaccinators were employed and 63,874 persons were vaccinated aganist 13,603 last year.

The Laboratory continued to perform good work during the year.

Much excellent work has been performed by the X-Ray Department of the Civil Hospital, Quetta, which shows an increase of 48 cases. The pair of engines installed in the Department will, it is hoped, further enhance the usefulness of the Department and in addition help to light a large portion of the Civil Hospital.

It is unfortunate that adverse climatic and road conditions prevented the Motor Dispensary from functioning normally; at the same time it is satisfactory to note that there has been an all-round improvement in the quantity and standard of medical work in the administration during the year under review.

Police. The strength of the Police was as follows :—

District.	1924.		1925.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi.	1,536	7,61,717	1,546	7,53,032
Zhob and Loralai . . .	626	3,17,979	626	3,34,194
TOTAL .	2,162	10,79,696	2,172	10,87,226

The additional Police employed at the cost of the Departments numbered 26 (2 Head Constables and 24 Constables) the same as last year.

In addition to the above, the establishment entertained for the Customs House at Chaman and maintained from Provincial Revenues (2 Head Constables and 8 Constables) and the Padag Road Railway Station (1 Head Constable and 3 Constables) was continued.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 4,495 against 3,329 in 1924. This number was distributed over the various Districts as under :—

District.	1924.	1925.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	2,616	3,570	3,091
Sibi	310	202	174
Loralai	166	436	403
Zhob	185	158	136
Kalat	25	24	7
Chagai	27	45	23
TOTAL .	3,329	4,495	3,834

The figure includes 3,834 cases under Class VI (petty offences of Public nuisance) so that the number of cognizable cases under Classes I—V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 661 as against 589 during the last year. The subjoined table gives the result of Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	3,570	3,264	91	3,589	3,372	94	31,587	12,531	40
Sibi	262	189	72	241	195	81	6,762	1,068	16
Zhob and Loralai	594	525	89	610	548	90	3,858	1,749	4
Kalat (Bolan)	24	6	25	10	10	100	28	4	14
Chagai	45	32	71	45	33	73	2,660	2,577	97
Total 1925	4,495	4,016	89	4,495	4,158	93	44,895	17,929	40
Total 1924	3,519	2,953	84	3,774	3,328	88	78,346	19,118	24

Internal Economy—Health.—The total number of admissions into hospital in the course of the year was 1,293 against 1,179 in 1924 which gives a daily average of 3·54.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted during the year was 4·37 against 5·92.

Punishments.—The number of persons punished judicially and departmentally was 7 and 158 against 8 and 124 respectively in 1924. The number dismissed was 26 as compared with 45 during the preceding year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 994 were paid to 79 men of the force.

Denominations.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammedans employed in the force stood at 19 and 81 as against 20 and 80 respectively in 1924.

Education.—Literate members constituted 18 per cent. of the total number of men employed in the force.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables at the close of the year was 7 and 18.

Conduct and discipline.—General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits and candidates had to be kept on a waiting list.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1925-26 as compared with the preceding year, was 65·8 against 68·2 in the lowest ranks; 36·04 against 35·08 in appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-treasurers and Sub-treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem; 29·6 against 27·7 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem; and 13·04 against 21·7 in appointments of Superintendents on pay exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem.

Income-Tax.

The outstandings at the close of 1924-25 were Rs. 34,415-6-1 which sum was reduced by Rs. 11,886-15-11 in consequence of revisions (Rs. 1,521), cancellations under section 27 (Rs. 7,648-7-11), and irrecoverable items written off (Rs. 2,717-8-0).

The total assessment during the year was Rs. 1,61,855-3-3 excluding arrears of Rs. 22,528-6-2 and Rs. 1,186-2 on account of penalties imposed under section 46 (*1*) on defaulters of previous years. These items raised the total demand to Rs. 1,85,569-11-5. Of this sum refunds aggregating Rs. 3,461-11 were allowed leaving a net demand of Rs. 1,82,108-0-5, Rs. 35,177-1 of which represented supertax. The amount actually realised and credited into the Treasury during the year was Rs. 1,50,751-0-11 (including Rs. 3-6-2 on account of excess recoveries) against Rs. 46,388-5-2 for the previous year. The recoverable balance on the 31st March 1926 was thus Rs. 31,360-5-8.

The increase in the demand for the year is due to the Baluchistan Chrome Company being brought on the list of assessees for the first time in 1924-25 and to the demand for the two years 1924-25 and 1925-26 being recovered during the year under report.

The assessment per assessee works out to :—

	Officials. exclusive of tax deducted at source.	Others.
1925-26	26	405
1924-25	22	181

The number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income was 917 (officials 255 and others 662) against 1,136 for 1924-25. In all 149 officials and 285 other persons were found liable to assessment.

The public of the province are not yet accustomed to this new direct tax and some difficulty is still experienced in securing compliance with the law on the subject. Notices issued under section 22 were very often ignored so much so that out of 285 private assessees 95 were dealt with under section 23 (*4*), while penalties under section 46 (*1*) were imposed in 30 cases and certificates under section 46 (*2*) were issued to the Collector of the District in 32.

At the close of the year the assessment of 3 officials and of 34 other persons remained under consideration.

R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Lt.-Col.,
Revenue Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The conduct of the local tribes has on the whole been satisfactory throughout the year. The more important incidents are briefly summarised below. All these occurrences come under the category of what may be called petty intertribal differences incidental to any border district inhabited by semi-civilised tribesmen.

2. One Muhammad Jan, Ahmed Khel, Kakar of Nigand in Toba Kakari, who had fled to Afghanistan over a domestic quarrel raided his old village in April 1925 and got away with 300 sheep and goats. The villagers, however, pursued the offenders and with the help of local Afghan Officials recovered all their animals.

3. On the 18th April a party under the leadership of one Jalal Achakzai attacked 3 shepherd boys who were grazing 18 camels in the Pishin Lora near Gulzar Kach and carried off the camels and the boys. After going a mile they released one boy and 5 camels and took the other two Haruni boys with 13 camels up to Shishta, 18 miles from Gulzar Kach. Here the remaining two boys were also released, while the gang went across the border with the booty.

4. On the morning of the 19th May 1925 a gang of Faqirzais arrived at Walma in Toba Kakari, damaged standing crops and carried away some sheep and bullocks belonging to Ahmed Khels of Toba. The party was from Zarghez in Hindubagh and had gone across the border as a protest against the decision of a case in Upper Zhob. The case has since been decided through an arbitrator.

5. On the night of 25th June 1925 a party of 15 Pirkanis, raided Chachezai village in Shorarud with the intention of looting the house of one Nasir-ud-Din, a shopkeeper. This man and two of his relatives and also a woman were wounded in the affray which ensued between the inmates of the house and the raiders. The latter committed the raid after cutting the Railway Telegraph wires between miles 37/13 and 37/16 (between Sheikh Wasil and Kirdgap). The raiders made good their escape taking with them 2 horses and some money. The 2 horses were recovered later on through Pir Sikandar Shah.

6. Gallat and Balloo Kakozais, with 7 other bad characters raided Arambi Kakozai, a village near Killa Abdullah on the 3rd August 1925, killing one man and wounding another and succeeded in crossing the border. The raid appears to have been due to a long standing dispute between Haji Shah Pasand and Ballo which resulted in the former shooting the latter. Gallat has since been

allowed to come in British Territory on a safe conduct and the case will be placed before a Jirga in the near future.

7. On the night of 19/20th August 1925 the telegraph line at mile 288 near Gulistan was cut by two deserters of the Gulistan Scouts.

8. On the night of 24th/25th November 1925 Spinband Levy Thana was burnt down by 4 Kakozais among whom Gallat and Khudae Rahm were recognised. Only one Levy was present at the time and he was carried off but subsequently released. Gallat has come in on a safe conduct to settle the case.

9. On the evening of the 3rd November five bad characters cut the telegraph line between Gulistan and Killa Abdullah and fired a few shots at a ballast train which happened to be passing at the moment. The offenders were recognised as being 3 sons of one Halim who is in jail for having abetted the murder of his nephew.

10. In the summer of 1922 one Ayub, a Ghaibezai Badinzai of the Achakzai tribe, with a number of followers, took up his abode near Manattu in the Khwaja Amran range about 20—25 miles South West of Gulistan. He had previously been living in Registan across the border and belonged more to Afghanistan than to Baluchistan. His advent was known to local officers but no special importance was attached to it as there was nothing definite against him. In June 1924 the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, brought to the notice of the Political Agent that Ayub was living in a place where he could cross, as suited his purpose, from one side of the Afghan border to the other, that he was raiding from this base into Afghan Territory, and that arrangements for his arrest were desirable. By this time Ayub and his gang's depredations had increased to such an extent that it was considered advisable to take action against them. Accordingly in January 1925 the Political Agent extracted a promise from Ayub that he would mend his ways, and come in with his followers and live near Gulistan. Early in March 1925 he came with the bulk of his followers and settled down at Tesari but towards the end of April he returned to his former haunts from which he recommenced his old game of robbery and brigandage. At this time his followers consisted of about 70 men, many of whom were armed with modern rifles. During the summer and autumn of 1925 Ayub's gang committed a number of offences on both sides of the border, the most serious being a very bad dacoity accompanied by murder at "Zala" in June and another at "Barghana" in September. Both these places are in Afghanistan. About the end of November his men looted two caravans near Sabura in the Pishin Tahsil and in Toba Achakzai, but on this occasion five of the offenders were captured by the Police and Levies, assisted by the local pursuit parties and convicted. A few days later two more of his men were seized with the stolen property while Ayub was called in by the Political Agent on the 11th December 1925 and placed in custody pending the disposal of all the cases that had accumulated against him. A special Jirga was convened for the purpose. After their first sitting the Jirga, while admitting that

Ayub and his gang were guilty of various dacoities, recommended that in order to give Ayub a chance of exculpating himself he should first arrange for the surrender of all his comrades with their families and arms after which further enquiries would be made into his cases and such punishment awarded in the shape of fine and compensation as appeared called for. In response to Ayub's appeal 13 of his followers with their women and children came to Gulistan. They brought with them 8 rifles of which only one was of any value though the gang was known to possess a large number of ·303's. These surrenders fell short of the number stipulated for by the Jirga and put Ayub's release out of question. On 22nd February 1926 the Jirga reassembled. Before, however, the Jirga commenced its sittings 5 of Ayub's most trusted and leading men who had surrendered absconded. Upon this the remaining 8 men were placed in custody at the request of Ayub. In all 34 cases were referred to Jirga. The worst of these were the transfrontier dacoities at "Zala" and "Barghana." The majority of the remaining cases were of a comparatively petty nature.

11. As a result of these proceedings Ayub was awarded 5 years' substantive punishment and 8½ years' imprisonment in lieu of compensation. As regards his men, who had come more or less on safe conduct it was decided that they should be allowed to settle in British Territory on the condition that if in future they would behave themselves properly, no action would be taken as regards the past but that if, on the other hand, they continued their nefarious ways, they would on their arrest have to answer not only for their fresh wrong doings but also for their past offences.

12. It was anticipated that the rest of the gang who were at large would probably attempt reprisals. This turned out correct and a number of the gang fired on Gulistan fort on the night of 17th/18th March 1926. The fire was returned by the Police. There were, however, no casualties on either side. It was, therefore, considered necessary to take action against the remnants of Ayub's gang who were still lurking in the hills near Manattu. On the 21st March 1926 a force of Police and Levies under the Superintendent of Police was sent to try and arrest them. They succeeded in capturing 6 men with 4 rifles and some sheep and goats. By the arrest of these men it is generally believed that the authority of Government has been adequately established and that there is very little likelihood of this gang again attempting to commit offences in British Territory.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

13. (*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases disposed of during 1925 was 1,009 against 622 in the last year and the number of persons charged with offences was 1,334 against 1,200 in the preceding year. Of these 27 persons remained under trial at the close of the year, 24 escaped across the border or were transferred to other courts, 925 were formally acquitted or discharged and 358 were convicted. Of the number convicted 218 were sentenced to

imprisonment, 220 to fine, 115 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace and 17 were turned out of the District. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted or discharged is that in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced. The increase in the number of cases is due to the fact that all the cases in which either party is a local tribesman are referred to Jirga.

The total amount of fine (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 22,676-10 against Rs. 10,458-8 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 3,546-14 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 1,762-10 were paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Of 8 appeals and applications for revision filed during the year 3 were rejected, 1 remanded to the Lower Court for further enquiry and in one the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed while three remained pending at the close of the year.

(*b*) *Civil Justice.*—The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 812 as compared with 643 in 1924. Of these, 685 were disposed of and 127 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of 125 were connected with land and water, 143 were women cases, 302 were suits for money or other movable property and 115 were miscellaneous cases. The increase in the number of cases is due to the fact that now almost all the cases in which either party is a local tribesman are referred to Jirga.

Of 25 applications for revision 22 were disposed of and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 22 cases disposed of, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 8, modified in one, reversed in 4 while 5 cases were remanded to the Lower Courts for further enquiry, 2 were transferred to be tried judicially and 2 were dismissed.

Jirga.

14. The decisions of the Jirga have on the whole been satisfactory.

Levies.

15. The total number of Levies at the close of the year was 460 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,89,190.

The working of the Levies during the year under report has on the whole been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.

16. The telephone line between Quetta and Pishin which was under construction when the year closed was completed during the year under report. It has proved to be a great convenience.

Miscellaneous.

17. No case of plague occurred at Chaman during the year under report. The Anti-rat campaign was, however, continued and resulted in the destruction of about 3,900 rats.

Plague broke out in the village of Pir Alezai in the Pishin Sub-Division. The origin of the outbreak was traced to a villager who had recently returned from Hyderabad, Deccan and Berar. Precautionary measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. There were over 30 cases resulting in 16 deaths.

18. Owing to want of timely rainfall, the Rabi Khushkaba crops completely failed throughout the District while the irrigated crops were below the average owing to a general decrease of water in practically all the *karezes* springs and river beds. The Kharif harvest was a poor one.

Prospects continued gloomy up to the beginning of January when timely and plentiful rains not only replenished the *karezes* and springs but enabled the zamindars to bring a large area of unirrigated land under cultivation and consequently a good irrigated and fair unirrigated Rabi harvest is assured. The additional Taccavi allotment sanctioned by the Government was distributed among the tribesmen in order that they might take the fullest advantage of the situation.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

Marris and Bugtis.—The attitude of both the tribes towards Government has been good and their relations with each other have been friendly. *Sung*, an octroi, tax, levied by the two chiefs on goods passing through their territories for members of the other tribe has always been a source of friction. After some difficulty an agreement was arrived at by which neither chief would in future levy octroi on goods destined for members of the other tribe, and it was also arranged that the inter-tribal Jirgas would be held on certain dates along the Marri-Bugti border. The two settlements should prove very valuable and should facilitate the settlement of disputes and remove potential causes of disturbance.

2. *Marris.*—Since assuming charge of his tribe Sardar Mehrullah Khan has been taking great interest in tribal affairs and it is hoped that the general welfare of the tribe will improve. There has, however, been considerable friction between the *Tumandar* and his *Mukaddams*, the Bijranis, especially over the collection of certain taxes which the *Tumandar* was levying on his tribesmen and which they contended were contrary to tribal custom. Sharbat Khan, the brother of the late Mirzehan Khan, the leading Bijranis *Mukaddam* fled with certain Bijranis to Kandahar making this conduct of the Sardar an excuse. The true reason for his action was, however, a purely personal one. The quarrel between the Sardar and his tribesmen assumed a serious aspect but both parties were brought together at Sibi and after a several days discussion arrived at an agreement by which the main differences were settled and there is now every hope that a substantial improvement will result in the affairs of the Marri tribe. A document was drawn up between the Sardar and his tribesmen defining the powers and privileges of each.

3. Famine conditions prevailed during the spring and early summer among the Marris. Government gave generous assistance in the way of money and grain for the relief of the poorer people and with good autumnal rains the grazing conditions improved and food became more plentiful.

4. As mentioned above Sharbat Khan and Saidan Khan, Bijranis, with some of their followers went to Kandahar where Saidan Khan has since died. The Marri Sardar is arranging to get the Sharbat Khan party back to Kohlu. Mirzehan Khan, the leading *Mukaddam*, of the Bijranis, died at Sibi last February.

5. Mir Doda Khan, the younger brother of the *Tumandar*, had yet another serious quarrel with the Sardar egged on by certain malcontents. An amicable settlement was affected between them and a division made of their paternal property. It is now hoped they will live together amicably.

6. The question of allowing Khan Sahib Murad Bakhsh and Bahram Khan to return to Kahan has been considered by the Marri *Tumandar* and his *Mukaddams*. These two men asked the *Tumandar* for pardon which was granted. He agreed to allow them to return to Kahan provided they furnished security for their good behaviour in a sum of Rs. 10,000. This security has not yet been furnished. Bahram Khan has since been re-employed in the Police.

7. *Bugtis.*—The conduct of the tribe has generally been good, but their relations with their Punjab and Sind neighbours have not been as satisfactory as could have been desired.

(*a*) A fight took place between Bugtis and Gurchanis of Dera Ghazi Khan which resulted in three reprisals and several murders. Further bloodshed was stopped by taking heavy securities from both sides.

(*b*) A fight took place between Bugtis and Jakhranis of the Jacobabad District in which two Jakhranis and one Bugti were killed and several men wounded. The case was decided amicably through the intervention of several of the leading Sind Sardars. Soon after the settlement of this case, a quarrel again broke out and fighting ensued. There were in all six fights. Heavy securities have been taken from both the tribes and the case after the completion of the enquiry will be referred to a Jirga at Jacobabad in June.

8. There was a serious quarrel between the Bugti Nawab and his son Mir Abdur Rahman Khan over certain private matters. Enquiries were not carried very far as the Nawab pardoned his son and it was considered advisable to let the matter rest there.

9. The negotiations regarding oil exploring and prospecting rights in Bugti country, as mentioned in the last year's report were concluded and an oil contract was finally signed by the Burma Oil Company, and the Bugti Nawab in September last.

10. Famine conditions prevailed in the Bugti country at the beginning of the year and the *Rabi* crops completely failed. Famine relief was given to the Nawab in cash and kind for distribution to the poorer people. Good rains fell in August and the grazing soon became adequate.

The administered area.

11. The behaviour of the tribes in the Shahrig Sub-Division, especially the Sarangzais and the Panezais has been excellent and they have benefited by good winter rain and snow. The inhabitants of this Sub-Divisien are now becoming more sophisticated and are abandoning the idea of fleeing across the border over every petty quarrel.

12. An increase has taken place in adultery and adultery with murder cases in the Nasirabad Sub-Division.

13. Owing to a decrease in water and to the Nasirabad canals having ceased to flow earlier than usual the *Kharif* crops, especially at the tails, suffered very greatly.

14. Feelings are running high over the Sardari rights between the Jamali Sardar and his headmen. Securities have been taken and enquiries are in progress.

District Levies.

15. The number of levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 675. The expenditure on levies for the year was Rs. 2,83,396 (including subsidy of Rs. 6,000 for the conveyance of the mail on the Kachh-Ziarat Road) as against Rs. 2,75,207 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that the pay of the Bugti service levies was raised from Rs. 5,006 to Rs. 6,000 per month from June 1925.

The conduct of the levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

16. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, during the year 1925 with that of 1924:—

	1924.	1925.
Civil	1,427	1,147
Criminal	1,042	1,324
Revenue,,	34	99
TOTAL	2,503	2,570

17. In all 275 persons were punished for criminal offences as against 270 in the previous year, while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 161 as against 246. The value of the fines inflicted was Rs. 30,253 as against Rs. 24,831 in the previous year. The realisations amounted to Rs. 20,461, of which Rs. 10,321 were paid to parties as compensation and Rs. 10,140 were credited to the Government Treasury.

18. The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them was very good. The members showed, on the whole, a proper sense of their responsibilities.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. Throughout the district generally there has been peace and quiet and the conduct of the tribes with few exceptions has been very good. This is particularly satisfactory since harvest were not good and towards the end of the year scarcity began to make itself felt.

2. At one time during the year a revival of the old feud between the two leading Hamzazai families of Nadar and Khan Sahib Saidu Khan, seemed imminent. This feud had in the past led to much bloodshed and trouble among the Hamzazais and culminated some ten years ago in an attempt by several members of the Nadar family to wipe out the opposition faction. The return of Saadulla, son of Nadar, who had served a long term of imprisonment in the above case caused considerable excitement in the tribe. Saadulla Khan eventually absconded and took refuge with Sardar Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai. Failing to secure a settlement by consent, the headmen of the tribe submitted certain proposals which were ear-marked for the Shahi Jirga of February 1926. Saadulla Khan, however, died at the end of November 1925 and the problem has temporarily solved itself as his brothers are still young.

3. Feeling also ran high between the Isots and Marghazans and between the Babars and Hassankhel Belkhels over the old Nigand grazing dispute relating to the grazing lands near Lewa Ghwazha in the Musakhel Tahsil.

The Political Agents of Loralai and Zhob visited the locality in December 1925 and though the case could not be finally settled the points in issue were cleared up and possible serious trouble averted at any rate for the time being.

4. Khan Sahib Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan, Khetran, married, in October 1925, a Hassani girl of Rarkan. This girl's sisters were married to (1) Sharbat Khan and (2) Saidan, Bijrani Marris. On the death of his wife, Sharbat Khan was said to be negotiating a marriage with her sister but the Khetran Sardar stepped in and married her himself. Friction was imminent when Sharbat Khan and his party deserted across the border in another connection and the dispute is still in abeyance.

5. Notwithstanding the undertaking given by him last year Sardar Bahadur Nawab Khan, Luni, continued to stir up trouble in his tribe. He identified himself with the murderers of Malik Rahmatan against whom he had a grudge and refused to assist in a settlement which was, however, eventually effected without his intervention. He gave his daughter in marriage to Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai, and has thereby strengthened his position *vis-a-vis* of the Kakars.

Towards the close of the year he left the district together with his sons and brother and a few followers of no standing and proceeded to Quetta. *Inter alia,* his intention appears to have been to render difficult the working of the inter-district and District Jirgas which were assembling at Gumbez. No difficulty was, however, experienced and the Jirgas worked unusually well.

With this solitary exception all Headmen in the District have worked well and loyally.

6. As regards crime the year was exceptionally quiet, but the following cases may be noted:—

(1) In May 1925 six armed men entered the district near Kachh Ahmakzai from Zhob and carried off an Utmankhel tribesman with whom they had a feud. When out of reach of pursuit parties they mutilated the man by cutting off his nose and ears and then made off *viâ* the Chrome Mines. One of the perpetrators is believed to be Haji Khan Khoidadzai, a Zhob outlaw.

(2) On the 1st July 1925 two armed absconders, who had secretly entered the district and had carried off a flock of Marri Sheep, were rounded up by Marris and Hamzazais near Mekhtar. A fight ensued in which one of the absconders named Shaaban Ghorezai was seriously wounded but recovered later. Both were captured and punished.

(3) In September 1925 two Marris while proceeding to Loralai with a flock of sheep were attacked by a few Kibzais. One of the Marris named Paind Khan Rahmkani was killed, the sheep also being carried off. The surviving Marri did not report the matter but immediately collected a party and again entering Loralai limits killed a Salarzai Hamzazai who was totally unconnected with the crime. The Kibzais were arrested in Zhob and the case satisfactorily settled by a joint Sibi-Zhob-Loralai Jirga in February 1926.

(4) On the 12th January 1926, the Barkhan-Loralai Mail bags were carried off by an armed *badmash,* who forced the Levy Sowar to dismount and made off on the latter's horse from a point near Mekhtar.

(5) In March 1926, three Hindu Shopkeepers who left Loralai for Duki by the direct Tak route were found killed about one furlong from the Loralai-Duki road on the Duki side of the Pass. The motive of the crime appears to have been robbery, but none of the victims had any cash or valuables on their persons and nothing of value was removed. Enquiries continue and a number of arrests had been made before the year closed. The road has a very evil reputation and numerous murders have been committed on it in the past.

7. A number of armed absconders crossed into the district from the direction of Zhob in the third week of January 1926. The gang split up later and one party was reported to include Murad Ali (leader of the gang who killed Mr. Howell), Aulia and Bangar Marris. Efforts were made to locate this latter gang but without any success and they probably returned to Afghanistan with the *Powindahs*. As regards the other party, two of the Loralai absconders, Jamali Mahrezai and Torkhel Zarkun, came in on safe conduct. Torkhel Zarkun has been allowed to go back to Kandahar to bring back other members of his party including Zharak Churmi, while Jamali was not able to effect a settlement with his adversary and left the district with his brothers. It is almost certain that Charagai Addarzai, a notorious outlaw, also came in with these absconders, but did not make an appearance. He has since, through a Bori Malik, asked for safe conduct and efforts are being made to settle his cases.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

8. The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

——	1924.	1925.
Criminal	878	798
Civil	1,388	1,732
TOTAL .	2,266	2,530

9. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 51,413-8 in Political cases as against Rs. 46,197-14-3 in the previous year. Realizations including arrears, aggregated Rs. 30,450-14-11 as against Rs. 44,123-6-10 in the previous year.

10. In the majority of cases compensation was made payable by instalments. It should be noted that the fines are almost entirely by way of compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property looted, etc., of the sum recovered Rs. 26,739-13-2 were accordingly paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government Treasury.

11. A bad adultery case resulting in five murders occurred among the Machhrani and Toolani Sections of Dhamani Khetrans. The fine by way of compensation imposed in this one case totalled over Rs. 9,000. This and similar other important cases account for the increase under "fines" notwithstanding the fact that the number of "cases decided" and of "persons punished" is smaller than last year.

12. The Sardars and Headmen in general co-operated heartily and the Jirgas worked extremely well and cases were properly and satisfactorily settled. In this very valuable assistance was given

by Syed Mehr Shah, Kharsin, and Government recognised his good work and loyalty by the title of Sardar Bahadur.

General Remarks.

13. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to Loralai in May 1925.

District Levies.

14. The total number of permanent District and Postal Levies at the close of the year stood at 395. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,83,143-1 of which the Postal Department contributed Rs. 21,486.

The work and conduct of the Levies was generally satisfactory.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The attitude of the tribes in Zhob continued to be, without exception, satisfactory and the people as a whole are nowadays peaceful and contented. Measures were introduced for increasing the authority of the Jogezai Sardar over the somewhat refractory Jalalzai section of the Jogezai tribe and bringing it into line with the other sections.

2. The year has been unprecedentedly free from raids worthy of any notice both from within and from without. No deserters caused any trouble by crossing and raiding in our borders, while the Sulemankhel and Wazir bad characters have only entered the district in small parties. They have only succeeded in carrying off occasionally a few camels and sheep which the pursuit parties often succeeded in recovering. The establishment of the Zhob Levy Corps Posts at Loiband and Ashewat (the latter during the summer only) had also the effect of keeping away intruders and enabled the Upper Zhob flockowners to move freely to the grazing grounds in Khurasan and stay there as long as they desired. A party or two of the intending raiders who chanced to come across the Zhob Levy Corps patrolling parties in both Upper and Lower Zhob were either captured or were dispersed with loss.

3. The Sulemankhels who had decrees outstanding against them did not visit Zhob during the year under report nor did they make any further payment towards the settlement of the instalments due from them.

4. The failure of the rains led to a shortage of food stuffs and occasioned much economic distress: but this did not cause any increase of crime.

5. The scouts and levies continued to prove their utility in various ways and were of great help in the suppression of crime. The Scout service has become very popular and no difficulty is now experienced in filling up vacancies.

6. Several Haripal and Sherani families who had been living for many years in Afghan Territory returned to their homes. Some other persons who had taken refuge across the border visited Fort Sandeman during the winter and expressed a desire to return with their fellow clansmen provided they were granted allowances and Scout Service. They were told that they must return unconditionally, settle down peacefully and prove themselves useful.

7. The extension of the Railway from Hindubagh to Killa Saifulla is eagerly looked forward to by the people as in addition to providing facilities for travelling and opening up the country, it

will provide work and money and tend towards establishing peace in the country.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

8. The number of Jirga cases decided during 1925 compares as follows with the figures for the preceding 12 months:—

	1924.	1925.
Criminal	602	460
Civil	704	578
Revenue	253	248
TOTAL	1,559	1,286

9. Punishment was awarded to 84 persons against 129 in 1924, 260 being called on to furnish security. The Political fines imposed aggregated Rs. 18,346-6-1 against Rs. 22,372 in 1924. All but Rs. 2,380, which is payable to Government, represents compensation due from one party to another. The fines recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 20,085-8-3, of which Rs. 7,092-12 relate to 1925.

10. The working of the District and Local Jirgas was good and the members showed a greater sense of responsibility. A Wana-Zhob Joint Jirga which could be attended by the Zhob representatives was not held during the year but at the request of the Political Agent, South Waziristan, 7 cases from Zhob against Mahsuds and Wazirs were forwarded to him in December 1925 to be laid before the Jirga at Tank. This Jirga awarded decrees in four cases and returned the remaining three for hearing at a future Jirga. The receipt of the amount decreed is still awaited.

Zhob Levy Corps.

11. Throughout the period the Corps was kept up to strength and a good stamp of recruit enlisted.

12. A permanent post was established at Loiband and a temporary post was located during the summer months at Ashewat. This forward movement into Kakar Khorasan had a very good effect on the country and was responsible for an entire lack of raiding in Upper Zhob during the year.

13. The following posts were held by the Zhob Levy Corps during the year under report:—

Lower Zhob.

Miralikhel	66 rifles.
Moghalkot	65 rifles.
Ahmadi Dirga	34 rifles.

Upper Zhob.

Gwalhaiderzai	39 rifles.
Killasaifullah	70 rifles.
Hindubagh	56 rifles.
Murgha Faqirzai	38 rifles.
Loiband	58 rifles.
Sharan Jogezai	45 rifles.
Ashewat (Summer only).	

For a few months during the winter months the Zhob Levy Corps posts at Miralikhel, Moghalkot and Ahmadi Dirga were as an experimental measure, reinforced by parties of Shirani auxiliaries. This was successful in bringing up the auxiliaries and impressing upon them their responsibilities as regards frontier defence.

14. On 17th May 1925 Captain Meade, M.C., with a party of Zhob Levy Corps, marching from Ashewat to Loiband encountered a gang of seven armed Sulemankhel raiders. The raiders were pursued, surrounded and captured.

15. On the night of 21/22nd September three men believed to be Mahsud raiders attempted to enter the Zhob Levy Corps camp at Shinghar presumably in search of rifles. They were fired on and one at least of their number was hit.

16. On 28th November a patrol from Moghalkot encountered a gang of Wazir raiders. A fight ensued and the Wazirs were pursued as far as the Gomal.

The Havildar in command of the patrol was wounded early in the fight but pluckily continued to use his rifle and lead his men.

17. Steps have been taken to improve the musketry of the Corps and the standard is now a very high one.

18. A good post has been built for the Hindubagh detachment which had previously been accommodated in tents.

19. The reconstruction of the Loiband Post and the enlarging and improving of the Murgha Faqirzai, Sharan Jogezai, and Ahmadi Dirga posts were commenced and are nearing completion.

A picquet tower for the defence of Ahmadi Dirga post is under construction, and the main tower of the Moghalkot post which was badly cracked has been demolished and rebuilt in stone.

20. The discipline of the Corps has been very good and there has been no serious crime.

21. A building has been allotted to an Indian Officers' Mess. This has been a very popular measure and has gone a long way to increasing the " Esprit de Corps " among them, and has enabled them to entertain various Sardars and Maliks of the district, thus promoting good feeling and friendship between the Corps and the local inhabitants.

The Corps was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,83,470.

Posts and Telegraphs.

22. Telephonic communication between Killasaifulla and Gwalhaiderzai was installed during the year and the work completed on 27th February 1926.

General Remarks.

23. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan visited Killasaifulla and Hindubagh during the last week of May 1925.

Lieutenant General Sir Andrew Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff, India, accompanied by Aide-de-Camp and Colonel-on-the-Staff, General Staff, Western Command, visited Fort Sandeman on the 4th September 1925 and left for Loralai by Air on the afternoon of the same day. On the 5th September he reached Hindubagh by Motor and Quetta on the 6th idem.

24. The Zhob Levy Corps continued escorting the monthly Punjab Convoy without any incident.

25. Small-pox broke out in a serious form in the Sherani Sub-Division early in August 1925. There were happily only 12 deaths from it as preventive measures were taken without delay and some 900 persons in the Illaqa were vaccinated. About 60 cases of small-pox also occurred in the Hindubagh Tahsil of which five proved fatal.

26. Unfortunately the rains in this District during the year under report were neither plentiful nor timely. This affected the economic condition of the people very adversely. Prices of all staple commodities rose considerably and almost famine conditions prevailed. There was also great scarcity of fodder for cattle. Additional grants for *Taccavis* were obtained and disbursed. The situation was averted by timely winter rains and the prospects for the coming year appeared to be favourable.

27. The Powindahs did not pass through Fort Sandeman last year in as large numbers as usual and are reported to have preferred to travel by the Gomal.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.

1. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was the same as last year, *viz.*, 123, distributed as under:—

Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	108
Nushki Railway	15
	123

They performed their duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 50,712 against Rs. 49,725 in the last year.

Civil and Criminal Justice. (Jirgas).

2. Fifty cases were settled through the agency of the Local Jirgas during the year under report. The subjoined table compares the past two years' figures:—

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Settled during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal.				
1924	13	18	18	13
1925	13	23	22	14
Civil.				
1924	3	4	3	4
1925	4	26	28	2

Attitude of tribes.

3. The attitude of tribes has been good and calls for no special remark.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The three tribes of the Nushki Tahsil—the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals continue to be on unfriendly terms with each other as before. Their attitude towards Government however has been satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar exercises a good deal of influence over his tribe, and their attitude and conduct towards Government has always been good. There were very few raids from across the border during the year under report, and this fact is creditable to the Sinjerani Sardar and his local levies.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 89 (Civil 41, Revenue 9 and Criminal 39) as against 44 for the year 1924.

4. The total amount of fines inflicted during 1925 was Rs. 3,716 out of which a sum of Rs. 316 was recovered during the year under report. Rs. 216 were credited to Government while Rs. 100 were paid to the parties on account of compensation.

5. Other persons on whom fines were imposed have not yet paid them and are undergoing imprisonment in lieu thereof. Hence the amount realized during the year is small.

6. In almost all the cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

Levies.

7. The system of tribal responsibility has been enforced with satisfactory results. Towards the end of the year under report, however, the Jamaldini Sardar, Mir Mehrulla Khan, in a murder case of Mulla Nazar Muhammad, Gitchki, proved himself quite incapable of performing his duties as Sardar. The Political Agent, with the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, took the responsibility into his own hands for one year with effect from 1st March 1926. Out of the Sardari allowance of Rs. 800 per mensem, Thanas with the following strengths were established at:—

Ahmedwal.

1 Daffadar.
8 Sowars.

Zungiabad.

2 Khasadars.

Sarmal.

1 Havildar.
3 Khasadars.

and of the balance of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 per mensem is paid to the Sardar and the remainder distributed among the headmen of the different sections.

An agreement has been taken from the Sardar and the Jamaldini headmen that they hold themselves responsible for all Government arms and ammunition on charge with the tribe.

Temporary Chagai Levy Corps.

8. The Temporary Chagai Levy Corps was raised with effect from 1st July 1925 for the protection of the Railway Line from Yakmach to Koh-i-Taftan and border from Taftan to Robat and Ahmedwal Pumping Station. This Corps was raised at first for one year but as the affairs at Sarhad were not satisfactory its maintenance for one year more has been sanctioned.

The Corps consists of:—

	Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Havildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	L. Naiks.	Sepoys.	TOTAL.
Sinjeranis	1	1	2	2	4	4	89	103
Jamaldinis	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	9
Ismailzais	...	...	1	1	2	1	20	25
Rekis	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	8
Muhammadhasni, Musazais, Bulur Farmagai, etc.	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	9
Pathans	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	20
	1	2	4	6	6	7	149	175

9. The Jamaldinis are stationed at Ahmedwal Pumping Station.

The Sinjeranis protect the Railway Line from Yakmach to Warechah and Kacha Post.

One Ismailzai Havildar with 4 Rekis, one Mohammadhasni and one Farmagai are stationed at Taftan.

The Posts of Piran, Lar and Robat are garrisoned by the Ismailzais.

Saindak Post is under the charge of Musazai Havildar with 5 sepoys.

A Reki Havildar with 3 Reki sepoys, one Hasanzai and one Sinjerani are also at Kacha to assist the Sinjerani Platoon there.

10. *Parade.*—The men of the Chagai Levy Corps are trained in parade work, duties of guard and sentries, skirmishing, patrolling, elementary attack and defence work, outposts and musketry, by a touring staff consisting of:—

1. Honorary Rissaldar Aziz Mohammad (late Jemadar Adjutant of the Mekran Levy Corps).
2. Kot Havildar Rahim Dil Khan (late Havildar of the Zhob Levy Corps).
3. Naib Badal Khan (late Drill Instructor of Mekran Levy Corps) and one Lance Naik.

11. *Discipline.*—Sinjeranis have never been enlisted before. They are showing extreme keenness and there is a long waiting list for enlistment. The discipline I consider is very good. This is due to the Sinjerani Sardar, his brother Rissaldar Shah Pasand who commands the line from Taftan to Yakmach and their uncle Jemadar Jalal Khan who commands the Levies at Kacha all ably watched over by Khan Said Ali Khan, the Frontier Assistant. There has been no crime or signs of insubordination.

12. *General.*—During the year one raider was arrested at Kacha; a small party carrying off camels from Duzdap was pursued and ran away leaving the camels and a raiding party of 15 Afghans that came into Patkok to loot and wounded two Patkok villagers were pursued by a party who came up with them at Lorai in Afghanistan. The raiders surrendered and paid up Rs. 500 Kabuli, 1 rifle and 1 camel as compensation and the local headman Khan Musa Khan has given the Sinjerani Sardar a bond to pay a further sum of Rs. 700 Kabuli in four instalments—one after each harvest.

13. Intelligence work and liaison between the Chagai Levy Corps and District Levies and the Sarhaddar Mir Yakub Khan who has his headquarters at Barabchah has been good.

General Remarks.

14. Trains continued to run twice a week from Ahmedwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ* and there has been no change in the enhanced rates of Railway fare and freight.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.

1. With the exception of eye trouble His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Vali of Kalat enjoyed his usual health.

2. Bibi Zar Bibi, a daughter of His Highness the Khan of Kalat died on the 10th September 1925, after a protracted illness, and another daughter of His Highness, aged about 3 years, also expired on the 18th October. Ai Mariam, a *Suret* wife of the late Khan, Mir Khudadad Khan, who was in receipt of an allowance from the State Revenues, died on the 24th January 1926.

3. Extensive repairs and alterations were carried out to the tomb of the late Khan Khudadad Khan at Pishin.

4. The State enjoyed a peaceful year and the people were not affected by the influence of any agitation from outside.

Administration of Land and Water.

5. The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 8,38,755-1-5 against Rs. 6,92,124-5-11 of the last year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,46,630-11-6 due to an increase of the area under cultivation and to improved methods of revenue collection.

6. 1,237 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam, during the year, and the Niabat Courts, both in Kalat proper and Makran, disposed of 1,952 cases of all kind.

7. The total number of prisoners, sentenced as well as under-trial, confined in the jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lockups in Kalat and Makran were 66 and 124 respectively.

Military Forces.

8. The State irregular troops consisted of 247 men against 262 in the last year.

The strength of the State Levy Force at the close of the year was 610. They are armed with M. H. Rifles and M. L. E. Carbines.

Weather and Crops.

9. The harvest during the year under report was an average one. Prices continued to rule high. The export of all grain was controlled.

Irrigation.

10. The State expended Rs. 6,750-4 on the Lehri-Khanwah Scheme during the year. In addition a considerable amount of work was done by the Zamindars themselves.

Proposals are being considered to bring large tracts of waste lands under cultivation in Kachhi. Efforts are also being made to restore the dilapidated and dried up Karezes in Makran and to bring under cultivation lands in the Dasht Valley.

Trade.

11. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pasni (the principal port of Makran) amounted to Rs. 3,04,007 and Rs. 3,41,147 respectively, against Rs. 5,37,407 and Rs. 3,32,569 of the preceding year, and imports from and exports to Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 3,302 and Rs. 52,449 as compared with Rs. 51,371 and Rs. 65,279 respectively in 1924-25.

12. The roads constructed in Sarawan, Jhallawan, Kachhi and Makran were kept in repair.

Some new roads of short lengths were made in Kachhi and some others were in the course of construction in the other parts of the country when the year closed.

13. The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and quit rents, amounted to Rs. 16,48,650-11-9 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,51,659-14-8 against Rs. 14,92,256-14-7 and Rs. 11,89,767-15-4 respectively for the preceding year. There was thus a net saving of Rs. 3,90,990-13-1 which is partly the result of measures of improvement and partly of stricter supervision and control.

14. The Finances of Makran, taken separately, also record a steady progress. After meeting the expenditure which was Rs. 1,06,895-10-7 from the income of Rs. 1,44,101-0-11 for the year, there was a saving of Rs. 37,205-6-4. The saving for the preceding year amounted to Rs. 23,056-14-3. The income of this part of the Kalat State Revenues which formerly fell short of the expenditure is steadily improving under the new arrangements.

15. The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 18,43,511-0-3 at the close of the year against Rs. 14,46,520-3-2 in the preceding year, thus recording an increase of Rs. 3,96,990-13-1.

Hospitals.

16. The State maintains the following six hospitals and 103,674 patients were treated in them during the year:—

1. Mastung in Sarawan.
2. Khozdar in Jhallawan.
3. Bhag in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa in Kachhi.
5. Lehri in Kachhi.
6. Turbat in Makran.

17. In addition, there is a hospital at Mastung Road maintained by the Church Missionary Society which is transferred to Dhadar during the winter months. 10,542 patients were treated at it during the year.

Education.

18. There are the following Boys Schools in the State:—

1. Mastung Middle School in Sarawan.
2. Kalat Primary School in Sarawan.
3. Pringabad School in Sarawan.
4. Khozdar Primary School in Jhallawan.
5. Dhadur Primary School in Kachhi.
6. Bhag Primary School in Kachhi.
7. Gandawa Primary School in Kachhi.
8. Lehri Primary School in Kachhi.
9. Turbat Primary School in Makran.
10. Panjgur Primary School in Makran.
11. Pasni Primary School in Makran.

The school at Pasni has been started during the year under report.

The total number of students on the rolls was 542 at the close of the year.

State Stud.

19. There was no epidemic disease among the stud animals during the year and their general condition was good.

Five horses were exhibited in the Imperial Horse Show held at Delhi in February 1926. Two of them named "Shams" and "Shah Pasand" won the following prizes:—

Shams . . .	1st prize in class 18, country bred horses and ponies bred in Indian States.	Silver Cup.
Shah Pasand . .	1st prizes in class 63. Special class for country bred Brood Mares.	Rs. 75.

20. In the Baluchistan District Horse Show (Military) held at Quetta on the 5th May 1925, 28 animals obtained prizes in different classes. These included a Silver Cup, a Silver Medal and Rs. 260 in cash.

21. In the Quetta-Pishin Horse and Cattle Show (Civil) held at Quetta in September 1925, 21 animals obtained prizes in different classes. Of the five classes in all at the Show the State Stud mares won the 1st prize in classes 3 and 4.

22. In Sibi Horse and Cattle Show (Civil) held in February 1926, 32 animals won prizes which consisted of a Silver Medal, Rs. 570 in cash and some Sanads.

23. A thorough bred English strain has now been well established and efforts are also being made to preserve the original Baluchi breed which was rapidly dying out.

Makran Levy Corps.

24. The temporary additional force sanctioned for the length of border from Grawag to Koh-i-Malik Siah and on the section of Railway between Mirjawa and Dalbandin with the exception of Sohtagan post was transferred to the Commandant Chagai Levy Corps with effect from 1st July 1925.

The Sohtagan post however continues to be attached to the Makran Levy Corps and is composed of one Indian Officer and 24 other ranks.

Discipline.

25. The discipline of the Corps has been generally good throughout the year.

Strength.

26. The strength of the Makran Levy Corps at the close of the year was 11 Indian Officers and 430 other ranks.

Detachments.

27. The detachments of the Makran Levy Corps at the end of the year were located as under:—

Panjgur, Headquarters.

„ Grawag
Gar
Sar Parom
Turbat
Mand
Suntsar
} Southern Sector.

Sohtagan post (Men of the Chagai Levy Corps temporarily transferred to Makran Levy Corps), Northern Sector.

Upkeep.

28. The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,66,078-2-1.

Health.

29. There was no epidemic during the year but the Malaria was prevalent as usual and Mand garrison suffered considerably. The general health of the Corps otherwise was good.

Transport.

30. Transport arrangements have on the whole worked smoothly and there have been no serious difficulties in the camel supply system.

General.

31. The Makran Levy Corps detachment which took part in the fight with Damanis in the Parom raid of April 1925 were commended by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for the courage and endurance they displayed. Cash rewards were distributed to all men and for their services, Jemadar Jalal Khan was awarded I.O.M., Second Class and Havaldars Ali Muhammad and Aziz Muhammad I.D.S.M.s.

32. The spirit of the Jamaldini platoon at Sohtagan has been excellently maintained by Ressaldar Faqir Muhammad who is in charge.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

Sarawan.

1. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan, Rustamzai, obtained permission to return from Afghanistan in April 1925.

He complained bitterly of the desertions of his son and Muhammad Ashraf, and on his application, action had to be taken to prevent the two appropriating the Sardar's property at Kanak. The son was eventually reconciled with his father.

After long discussions with the Raisani and Rustamzai Sardars, claims were narrowed down and hopes of a permanent settlement were entertained. These, however, were not fulfilled, the Rustamzai Sardar persisting in his original demand that the Raisani Sardar should be excluded from Kanak. No further progress could be made and eventually the Rustamzai Sardar decided to return to Afghanistan in September 1925.

Raid from across the Shorawak.

2. The following raids from across the border occurred:—

(1) On the 13th April 1925, 7 Langav camels were lifted from Mangochar. A Sarpara pursuit party recovered the camels from near the Kishingi hills. The raiders however escaped across the border.

(2) On the same night 12 camels of the Langav tribe were driven off from the Mangochar illaqa. Owing to delay in sending in information, the raiders had crossed the border before the pursuit party could turn out.

(3) On the night of 27/28th June 1925, railway telegraph lines were cut at miles 37/15, 37/16 between Sheikh Wasil and Kirdgap. Attached to the broken ends of wires were found four letters from (1) Gamshad, Langav of Mangochar, (2) Ali Muhammad Mengal of Mangochar, (3) Mohammad Usman Kakri of Kandahar and (4) Baghi Khan.

No. 1 is a well-known individual from Mangochar, who some time ago fled across the border as he had been deprived by his Sardar of the Chiefship of his section. This man twice escaped from Mastung Jail where he was confined in connection with a case of adultery in 1923. He is responsible for many raids on this border.

No. 2 is a Brahui Mengal who deserted at Chaman from the 126th Baluch infantry in 1921, taking his rifle with him.

Nos. 3 and 4 showed dissatisfaction with the settlement of certain cases in the Quetta-Pishin District.

(4) On the 16th July 1925 three raiders appeared on the Mastung-Kalat Road at mile 55 and succeeded in capturing a total of 12 men who passed by singly from time to time. They deprived their prisoners of all their property and bound them up securely. Fortunately a caravan passing by, frightened the raiders who ran away and the prisoners were released.

(5) On 28th August 1925 four unknown raiders from across the border attacked a Langav and a Shahwani between Bidrang and Mangochar and took away one country gun.

(6) On 31st August 1925 one camel and one donkey were raided from Kaner in Kirdgap. The pursuit party succeeded in recovering the animal.

(7) In the first week of November 1925 two Samalaris while returning to their homes at Alider in Kirdgap from Mastung Road Bazar were attacked by 13 raiders. Parties from Sheikh Wasil and Kirdgap went in pursuit but the raiders managed to cross the frontier.

(8) On 16th November 1925 three Sarparas, who were proceeding from Gurgina with five loaded camels, were attacked by raiders. They took away the camels and owners but released the latter at Karez Samad Khan, Barech, across the border.

Murid Khan Pirkani.

3. Murid Khan, a Pirkani Motabir, dissatisfied with the treatment he had received in a theft case in Quetta in which he had stood surety for the thieves, went across the border in September 1924. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with raids but no actual proof of complicity was obtained. Eventually he was persuaded to come in to discuss his grievances. They were none of them serious and he has returned to Afghanistan to bring back his family when he will be given every opportunity of representing his cases.

Jhalawan.

4. *Zehri Affairs.*—Affairs in Zehri again gave real cause for anxiety this year. Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, inspite of the most solemn promises, failed time and again to act up to his responsibilities as a Sardar. Nearly a lac of rupees in compensation is still outstanding against the tribe on account of the Jhalawan disturbances and failure to obtain satisfaction has necessarily caused a feeling of distrust and discontent amongst the claimants who were supporters of Government.

Since he became Sardar, he has become further involved in certain cases in which he has accepted full personal responsibility for redress. In other cases he has deliberately obscured the facts and given decisions entirely contrary to tribal custom and justice.

Unfortunately there is no other member of the Zarakzai family who shows any marked ability, nor is there a single motabir of any capacity to advise and assist the Sardar. Matters reached a crisis in September on the occasion of the Khozdar Jirgas. When taken to task for his failure to fulfil his promises and to explain several flagrant cases of injustice he threw all blame on the Musiani Sardar whom he accused of deliberate and uncalled for interference in all his affairs with the object of encompassing his ruin.

Meanwhile the Musiani Sardar from the Mula Pass sent in urgent messages asking for assistance, as he declared that some of his tribesmen at the instigation of the Zarakzai Sardar were blocking his path to Khozdar. It appeared, however, that it was only some of his own intrigues recoiling on his head. A sub-section had risen in high wrath protesting against his mis-appropriation of blood money due to them. Furthermore his own zamindars of the tribal lands in Kachhi were demanding an enquiry into a very suspicious case in which they accused the Sardar of forcing a divorce between a man and his wife and then planning to marry the woman himself.

The Sardar managed to get through to Khozdar, but in his examination was unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Suddenly alarmed at the possible consequences, he took the Koran to the Zarakzai Sardar, swore eternal friendship, and easily frightened him into the belief that their only hope was to leave the camp secretly without leave and proceed to the old Jhalawan sanctuary in the Mula Pass. From there they sent in protestations of loyalty and excused their conduct on the ground of dissatisfaction in certain petty cases, conveniently ignoring their own misdeeds. Practically no one from Jhalawan joined them and to their great disappointment, no deputation was sent out to ask them to return. No other Sardar showed the slightest sympathy for them and to their chagrin they soon found their ludicrous position the cause of considerable amusement throughout Jhalawan. After a month the Musiani Sardar was brought into Quetta by his brother Rissaldar Nawab Khan and the Zarakzai Sardar came in a month later. They each attempted to blame the other for their conduct and the old hostile relations were again resumed. It was obvious that the Zarakzai Sardar had again been the dupe of the Musiani; but, if the Zarakzai was to fall, it was most undesirable that the blow should come from this wily old intriguer.

The Musiani Sardar was forced to compromise his case with the Zamindars and was given clearly to understand that his interference in Zarakzai affairs would no longer be tolerated.

The Zarakzai Sardar, as usual, was all contrition and pleaded that, hampered at every turn by the Musiani intrigues and with no one to stand by him, he had never had a chance of establishing his position in Zehri. There is no doubt that when he took over the Sardari in 1921 it was so heavily encumbered as the result of the chaos of the past five years, that the task confronting him would have defeated a more able man. He has now asked for the services of a Government official to assist him in disentangling the most com-

plex question of Sardari and Sardarkhel property, and this seems to be his one and only hope. Many of his aggravating evasions were undoubtedly due to hopeless inefficiency and to a lack of influence which he feared to confess. In these circumstances he was gradually adopting the policy of his predecessors of posing as the champion of the accused rather than of the aggrieved, in the hope of obtaining a cheap and easy popularity. His failure to act up to his word and the ease with which he fell a victim to the Musiani Sardar's intrigues has raised a discontent in Zehri which must cause some concern. There are many serious cases in which the issues have been so confused that they will need most careful and patient handling. Meanwhile under the close supervision of the Political Agent, a Government official, a local Sayad of a family of repute, is assisting the Sardar to examine the whereabouts and present management of all Zarakzai properties. At the end of the year the Sardar was co-operating loyally and seemed really desirous of shouldering his responsibilities. Shahbeg, son of Sardar Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai who crossed the border in 1923, returned to Baluchistan in June 1925. He has been reconciled with the Sardar.

Mengal Affairs.

5. Mengal affairs caused some anxiety during the year. The Sardar complained of the misbehaviour of Jemadar Murad Khan, Raisani Mengal and Muhammad Chutta, both influential men in the tribe. A reconciliation was effected in October 1925 between the parties with the assistance of Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-din of Baghbana. Much of the difficulty is due to the old Sardar, Mir Wali Muhammad, Shahezai Mengal who though a hopeless failure as a Sardar, and without stamina to lead such an unruly tribe, can never refrain from any intrigue which might bring him in a little monetary gain.

The young Sardar has however made progress during the year. At one time it seemed very unlikely, hampered by his Bela and Karachi habits, that he would ever settle down to the hard and difficult life of a Sardar in Mengalistan. This year he has really worked hard and applied himself to the peculiar difficulties of the tribe. A little hasty and impatient of advice he has failed to gain the support of some of the old grey beards, but he has also avoided any serious offence. He has allied himself by marriage to the Muhammad Hassni Sardar to whose daughter he is betrothed. The influence of this experienced Sardar can do him no harm.

It was satisfactory to note that he had succeeded to an unexpected extent in obtaining influence over the murderers of his father the Mirhaji Mengals of Saruna.

Sasoli Affairs.

6. Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasoli, sent in a request in February 1926 to be allowed to retire in favour of his son, Mir Rasul Bakhsh. The latter was one of the rebels in the 1915-16 disturbances and was sen-

tenced to 7 years' imprisonment. On release the Kalat Jirga recommended his appointment as Sarbarah, on probation, to his old father. Mir Rasul Bakhsh is finding his task far from easy. The Sasolis are a peculiarly wild and untameable tribe and suffered considerable disintegration during and after the Jhalawan disturbances. Many section headmen seized the opportunity to draw apart and claim independence.

Mir Jamal Khan, Sheikh Sasoli, an able headman, has long endeavoured to establish himself as an independent Sardar, and his intrigues have caused dissensions amongst the sons of the old Sardar who are all now in opposition to Rasul Bakhsh. The Sarbarah however seems genuinely keen on pulling the tribe together. The question of his appointment as Sardar is under consideration.

Jatak Affairs.

7. Sardar Muhammad Ali Jatak was taken to task in August 1924 for his failure to pay in fines recovered by him. He complains that his tribe is antagonistic and will not recognise his authority. The truth is that he is weak, lazy and indifferent to the welfare of his tribe whose sympathies he has entirely alienated. After absenting himself from several Jirgas he attended the Sibi Jirgas in February 1926, paid in some fines and begged to be given another chance to try and gain control of his tribesmen.

Bizanjav Affairs.

8. In the Khozdar Jirga of September 1925 complaints were received of the ill treatment meted out to the servile dependents of the Bizanjav illaqa by their masters. The Sardar agreed that any such dependents who were unhappy with their masters could claim freedom, and issued orders forbidding the sale or transfer of slaves in his district. It is, however, a matter for regret to note that this tribe, once the most prosperous and well administered in Jhalawan, is now disintegrating and the old Sardar engrossed in his family quarrels and senile amours is now fast losing influence. His eldest son Kahera Khan shows few of the qualities of his predecessors.

Haruni Affairs.

9. The Haruni Sardar has now paid up all claims for compensation against him on account of the Jhalawan disturbances of 1915-16. He is the only Sardar who has done so. He joined early in the disturbances but soon realised that there was little profit to be obtained, as his headquarters at Surab were far too vulnerable to punitive columns. He has since remained loyal but his quick, hot temper frequently embroils him with other Sardars and he and his tribe are continually at strife over the question of land revenue and taxation rights. While relations with his tribesmen this year have been no more cordial, yet the Sardar has certainly been more forbearing and constitutional.

KACHHI.

Magassi Affairs.

10. As Nawab Qaisar Khan had been absent from the Jirga of February 1924, the Government of India decided that he should be given another chance to represent his case personally before the Jirga. The case was retried in May 1925 at Quetta and Qaisar Khan was given a full opportunity to represent his case. The previous finding was upheld and the decision approved by His Highness the Khan. The Nawab again appealed, but the Government of India refused to interfere in the final decision by which Nawab Qaisar Khan loses the Sardari and has to live outside the limits of the Kalat State. The Sardari Khillat was bestowed upon the eldest son, Mir Gul Muhammad by His Highness the Khan and the usual Khillat was also granted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the Sibi Provincial Durbar on 13th February 1926. Relieved of all doubt as to who was to be Sardar, there was an immediate improvement in Magassi tribal affairs. Many who had previously feared to come near Mir Gul Muhammad whilst he was acting as Sarbarah now presented Khillats and promised their loyal support. A few irreconcilables remain but the new Sardar has been made to understand that his duty is now to win the confidence of all by just treatment and to do all possible to ensure that this chapter in Magassi history is now definitely closed.

Dombki Affairs.

11. The feeder cut scheme sanctioned in 1920 by which the mouth of the Khanwah was closed and a new cut made from a point below the Lahri town joining the old Khanwah about two miles lower down and a regulator constructed there to allow $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the flood water to go down the Lahri and $\frac{1}{3}$rd down the feeder cut into the old Khanwah, worked well during the year. The scheme may now be declared to have been a success in that it has so far accomplished what was hoped of it. A survey of irrigated lands on the Lahri and Khanwah shows that the amount of water supply fixed represents the true share according to these areas and the flood water has been running in correct proportions. Considerable expenditure will still have to be incurred annually, however in order to prevent the main stream breaking out above this scheme of "bands" and leaving the feeder cut high and dry. The Dombki Sardar and his immediate followers are still far from reconciled to the scheme. It is of course difficult for them to forget the time when practically all the flood water went down to their own Jagir lands, leaving both State and Tribal lands uncultivated. Although under the control of the guardian appointed to administer the Sardar's estate, arrangements during the year were satisfactory, it is with great reluctance that they were induced to contribute their share in maintaining the "bands" and water courses in proper repair.

Owing to inter-sectional intrigues the tribal council established to assist the young Sardar in the tribal affairs, failed to function with any regularity and had to be abolished.

In deference to repeated requests from the Sardar, his relatives and the tribe, the services of the guardian were dispensed with at the end of the year. Friction was never absent and now sufficient material has been collected to enable a reliable check to be maintained on the income of the Sardar's estate. The young Sardar, reared as he has been in a hard school, has made great progress and with occasional assistance should now be able to run his affairs.

Kharan.

12. The conduct of the Kharan Sardar has been on the whole amenable. His position in the Kalat confederacy has always been vague and the present Sardar, no less than his predecessors, is keen on retaining his semi-independence. His position, away in the deserts of Kharan, makes it somewhat difficult to maintain the influence that is undoubtedly necessary to counter transborder attraction. Owing as he does his very all to British influence, his relations with us have been much more definite and satisfactory than those of his predecessors, and it would be unwise to allow him to draw away again. It is hoped shortly to survey a fair weather road connecting his capital with the fair weather road system of Jhalawan which has done so much to tame the latter country. The Sardar came into Quetta in the summer and was very reasonable in discussing various outstanding cases.

The Telegraph lines in Kharan were cut four times during the year under report. The offenders being generally the Siahanis from across the Persian border.

The obligations to protect the lines and linesmen in his district have been impressed upon the Kharan Sardar. His task has undoubtedly been rendered difficult by the disturbed conditions across the border, but he has undertaken to increase his patrols and undertake further expenditure on the protection of the line.

The relations between the Kharan Chief and Mir Abdul Karim, Gichki, his father-in-law, continue to be strained. In November 1925 the latter again requested that arrangements might be made with the Kharan Chief to fulfil his promise to give him as bride price the Khudabadan and Amirab lands in Panjgur. He further asked for assurances that if his daughter was returned, the Kharan Sardar would not ill treat her. Until the bride is handed over, the Kharan Sardar is hardly likely to agree to handing over the price demanded.

Makran.

13. Sardar Bai Khan co-operated loyally with the Assistant Political Agent during the year. In January 1926 he was married to a daughter of Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, brother of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

The telegraph line was cut on 17th September 1925 between Turbat and Mand by a band of Rinds who migrated to Persia some 20 years ago. A patrol of the Makran Levy Corps fell in with the band and succeeded in killing one.

Mir Sarfaraz Khan Gichki, brother of Sardar Bahadur Mehrab Khan, died on the 30th October 1925. He was one of the sharers in the Gichki half of the revenues of Makran according to the Jirga decision of 1901. This Jirga was not a representative one and their award was never referred to His Highness the Khan. The decision is entirely contrary to the principles governing Sardari rights in Kalat and the important question as to whether Sarfaraz's share should now revert to the Chief Sardar, will be referred to a full Kalat Jirga.

Makran Transborder.

14. As a result of the reverse inflicted on him by Din Muhammad Dashtiari Sardar Mir Ahmed Sadozai of Bahu with a few Khosa families took refuge in Suntsar for about a month when they returned to their homes. At the end of the year all transborder refugees had returned to Persia.

Purdil and Timur the two Gichkis who were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for complicity in the Tump raid of 1923 escaped from the Mastung jail last year and succeeded in reaching Bampur where they have taken refuge with their brother-in-law, Mir Dost Muhammad. Their families have since disposed of their property in Makran and joined them.

Discontent in the Sarhad came to a head in April and May 1925 as a result of which the Damanis broke out into open revolt against the Persians.

A series of raids into Makran was organised by the Gamshadzai Sardars as a political move apparently in the hope of compelling British intervention in the Sarhad. There is little doubt that these raids were carried out with the knowledge and connivance of Mir Dost Muhammad who viewed with alarm the possibility of the Persian Government making a determined attempt to re-establish their authority in Persian Baluchistan. Frequent messages were received by the Political Agent from Mir Dost Muhammad protesting his loyalty to the British and requesting an interview with the object of establishing friendly relations and making arrangements for peace and security along the Makran border. He was consistently informed that as a Persian subject no direct discussions could be opened up with him. Finding that no reliable support could be obtained from any of his neighbours he has latterly been occupied in evading the revenue demands made by the Persian officials who have visited him in Bampur.

On 12th April 1925 a raid in force was made at Parom by a band of some 200 strong, consisting mostly of Gamshadzai Damanis and including Ramzan and 10 other Siahanis. The raid was organised by Nausherwan and certainly with Mir Dost Muhammad's cognisance. The raiders succeeded in carrying off 1,500 sheep, 5 camels, 8 cows, 4 donkeys, 100 cash and other miscellaneous property. A small party of the Makran Levy Corps led by Jemadar Jalal Khan, although greatly outnumbered, took up the pursuit and succeeded in killing 21 including a well known character,

Pindok and in capturing 6, including Ramzan. The latter was later killed whilst attempting to escape from custody. One tribal levy and two local men were killed and two local men wounded. The exceptionally good work of the Makran Levy Corps was well rewarded. The Jemadar received the I. O. M. and two Havildars were awarded the I. D. S. M.

A fortnight before the Parom raid a party from Bampusht side, aided by Damanis, carried off 500 sheep and 30 camels from Buleda. Two local men were killed, but unfortunately the Levy Corps patrol did not get information in time to intercept the raiders before they had recrossed the border.

On 24th April 1925 a party of raiders, probably from Bampur, carried off 150 sheep from Hingol in the hills north west of Balgattar Kap. The owners gave chase and succeeded in recovering their animals but the raiders escaped.

A flock of sheep was carried off from Nasirabad in Kech on 18th May 1925. Fortunately only a few days before, a new Levy Corps Post had been established at Nag in the Zamran Hills. They succeeded in intercepting the party and recovered the flock after killing one raider and capturing two others.

Three camels were stolen from Mand and 5 from Suntsar on 7th August 1925. Owing to delay in reporting, the patrol was unable to overtake the raiders. Some ten days later, five fugitives from across the border came into Mand to take refuge and amongst the six camels with them three of those taken from Mand were recognised.

Osman a well known raider carried away three camels from Buggisar on 3rd September 1925. The Makran Levy Corps party at Mand took up the tracks and recovered the animals but the thieves escaped.

On 5th September 1925, 6 camels were taken away from the hills near Panjgur by the Siahanis and driven away through Kuhak.

On 6th September 1925, 10 camels with their owners were taken away from the hills north of Tasp. The men were released near the border with one camel and later, three other camels were abandoned. The camels belonged to Brahuis of Sarawan who had gone to Makran for dates. Pursuit was impossible as timely information was not received.

On 16th September 1925, two havildars of the Makran Levy Corps post at Mand encountered 4 raiders, including two well known outlaws in the hills, north of the post. They succeeded in killing the leader.

3 women, 1 child and 2 camels were carried away from Chahetan Bal near Suntsar. A party sent out by the Post Commander succeeded in rescuing them.

On 16th October 1925, a patrol of the Makran Levy Corps from Mand encountered 4 raiders in the hills near Shef-i-Chahar Daf. They killed one who later turned out to be Musa of Bampusht. A rifle and 9 rounds of ammunition were found on the dead man.

Four camels were carried off from Suntsar on 25th February 1926, but were recovered and a notorious raider Yaruk was captured.

The Mand-Sarparon stretch of border is the greatest anxiety. This area is a wild and difficult tangle of hills with a few small scattered settlements. The local inhabitants are far from protection and are naturally unable to withhold assistance to raiders passing through. Even with the present temporary tribal contingent it is only with the greatest difficulty that the Makran Levy Corps is able to man the outposts and patrols at present established. The question of the possibility of opening up this tract by a rough fair-weather road suitable for Kegresse tractors is under consideration.

Las Bela and Levy Tracts.

15. Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Las Bela was formally vested with extended powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan in a Durbar held at Bela on 29th April 1925.

At first he was inclined to show more energy than discretion and was with difficulty persuaded against embarking on drastic changes in the Administration before sufficient experience had been acquired to judge of their advisability. Feeling his powers for the first time, he was also inclined to give executive orders instead of following the old custom of settlement by Jirga. These failings, however, are perhaps only to be expected in the first year. He was safely steered clear of any serious complication and it is hoped that he will gain wisdom by his mistakes. He has taken a keen interest in the income of the estate, although perhaps not so careful about expenditure.

There has been a dispute dating from 1905, when rival claims for the grazing valley of Kanrach led to bloodshed, between the Jamots of Las Bela and the Mirhaji Mengals of Jhalawan.

There is little doubt that the Jamots in previous generations occupied country well within what is now Jhalawan, but Brahui pressure from the north forced them southwards into the plains of Bela. Kanrach is where we find the rearguard of the Jamots withstanding the advance guard of the Mengals.

Many attempts were made to settle this boundary but owing to the jealousy between the Jam's house and that of the Mengal Sardar only temporary arrangements were made by which a neutral belt was recognised into which neither party was to penetrate. Frequent fighting, however, occurred from time to time but no solution was reached; but after a peculiarly dastardly murder in 1907 which needed the arbitration of the Political Agent to settle after Jirgas had failed, the neutral belt was again respected. In 1923-24, however, owing to a recrudescence of bad feeling between the Jam and the Mengal Sardar it was feared that disturbances might again occur. The valley was visited by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and the local parties evinced the desire to settle the dispute

amicably amongst themselves, but it was found that the Jam Sahib had ordered the Jamots to make no settlement without his permission and unless all the Bela claims were conceded.

In the cold weather of 1925-26 as there seemed no prospect of the Jam Sahib adopting a conciliatory attitude or even consenting to meet the Mengals for discussion, the Political Agent prepared to proceed to the scene and settle the case with the aid of a few independent Sardars. Just before the Political Agent's arrival in Bela, however, the Jam Sahib nearly precipitated a serious outbreak in Bela itself by hasty and ill-advised action against some Mengal tribesmen who, he thought, had come to intimidate him in connection with this case. The Jam Sahib was thoroughly frightened at the results of his action and immediately abandoned his uncompromising attitude, met the Mengal Sardar and was reconciled. They then both requested that as they had never before met to discuss the case, an opportunity might be given to try and settle the case amicably.

Nothing definite had been settled before the end of the year.

It is a case that will need careful attention. A compromise is very necessary to ensure future peace but it must be a compromise between the actual parties, *i.e.*, the Mirhajis and Jamots and not only between the Mengal Sardar and the Jam.

The depredations committed by Miran Jamali in Sind in 1924-25 were mentioned in paragraph 22 of the last year's report. The gang of robbers headed by Miran continued to commit robberies in Sind during the year under report. The Amri Railway Station in the Karachi district was looted on 9th December 1925. Special Bela Military Police patrols were posted along the Sind-Las Bela border and the Levies and Motabirs in Las Bela and Jhalawan co-operated with the Sind Police to secure the arrest of the dacoits. The Mengal Sardar succeeded in arresting Dostu, Ghulamani, a suspect in the earlier dacoities of Miran and he was handed over to the Sind authorities.

A fair weather road was constructed from Karachi northwards along the Sind border and the appearance of Motor Car patrols well up the Hub river discouraged the gang from taking lengthy refuge in the hills of Las Bela.

A conference attended by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and the Commissioner in Sind was held in January 1926 at Jacobabad to discuss measures for the arrrest of the dacoits, and the Sind authorities offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the arrest of Miran. Arrangements were also made for closer co-operation between Sind and Las Bela officials.

The Sind authorities deputed Khan Sahib Khan Muhammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on this special work and Miran surrendered himself in Sind on 25th March 1926.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

1. The Jam Sahib, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and his family generally kept good health.

He was invested with full powers on the 29th April 1926.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Ishaq continued to be the Jam's Musahib throughout the year.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E., and by Mr. H. J. Todd.

3. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan went to Bela on the occasion of the investiture of the Jam Sahib with ruling powers.

4. Mr. H. J. Todd, Political Agent, Kalat, visited the State twice during the year—once in January 1926 and secondly in March 1926 in connection with the arrest of Miran Jamali and for the settlement of the Kanrach Boundary case. Through the combined efforts of the Baluchistan and Sind officials Miran Jamali, who is responsible for many serious crimes, surrendered at the close of the year.

5. The post of Wazir was held by Agha Mir Ahmad Shah throughout the year.

Administration of Land.

6. There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,473 as against Rs. 89,778 in the preceding year. It was realized in full.

Protection and Legislation.

7. *Military Police.*—The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 58 men and the Military Police of 60 men as last year.

8. *Armament.*—There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannons, 70 Maskati rifles of Martini Henry Pattern, and 50 Martini Henry rifles in the State.

9. *Village Watchmen.*—The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also performed the duties of village-watchmen. Their number was 112, the same as last year.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases was 406 (including 27 from the last year). Of these, 377 were disposed of,

leaving 29 pending at the close of the year. There were three murder cases and 11 cases of adultery. A majority of the remaining cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

These cases involved the arrest of 191 persons. No capital sentence was passed.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 9,848 while Rs. 5,158-2-8 were outstanding from the last year. Of the total, Rs. 10,615-11-5 were realised, Rs. 1,635-7-3 were written off, remitted or converted into extra imprisonment, leaving Rs. 2,755 recoverable at the end of the year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following, Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and execution cases were disposed of during the year:—

	1924-25.	1925-26.
Civil	749	514
Revenue	284	270
Miscellaneous	62	50
Execution	156	86

Production and Distribution.

12. *Weather and Crops.*—There were fair rains during the year and the harvest was a good one, resulting in an increase in the State revenue of Rs. 41,764 as compared with the preceding year.

13. *Irrigation.*—The "Jezan *Band*" in the Purali river constructed the previous year proved very beneficial to the Zemindars of Shah Lakhra Niabat.

The State maintains three rain gauges at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—The statement below will shew the wholesale prices per maund of *Ghee*, Wool, and Goat-hair current in the State during the year under report:—

	Ghee.	Goat hair.	Wool.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent owners .	50 to 80	15 to 25	20 to 35
Nomads . . .	50 to 70	15 to 20	14 to 25

15. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, *Mung*, *Til* seed, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and *Gugal*, wool and *Ghee* are chiefly brought in from Jhallawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

Trade was satisfactory during the year under report. The duty on imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,75,989 against Rs. 1,61,961 last year.

16. *Communications.*—During the year a fair weather road from Hab to Kotira was completed partly by tribal assistance and partly by the State. The existing road between Bela and Karachi was

maintained in proper repair, so far as the State portion is concerned, at a cost of Rs. 5,733-5.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,83,614 against Rs. 3,41,850 during the preceding year, while the expenditure including public works amounted to Rs. 3,03,743 against Rs. 3,13,870.

The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 4,37,254 at the close of the year against Rs. 3,57,301 at the end of the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

18. There are two dispensaries in the State at Bela and Uthal and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 10,651-3.

There was no case of plague during the year. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent but caused no death.

272 operations were performed and 1,890 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The number of patients treated was 21,033.

Education.

19. The State maintains 3 upper primary schools at Bela, Uthal and Ormara. The number of boys on the rolls was 137 against 118. There is another school at Ormara maintained by the Khoja community. It had 39 scholars on the roll when the year closed.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1925-26 with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Difference +Increase —Decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	28,483	5,325	—23,158
(*b*) Current year's demand .	11,08,004	11,30,325	+22,321
TOTAL .	11,36,487	11,35,650	—837
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	19,646	4,816	—14,830
(*b*) Current year's collections	9,12,486	9,22,977	+10,491
TOTAL .	9,32,132	9,27,793	—4,339
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	1,21,995	90,504	—31,491
(*b*) Malikana . . .	39,042	41,387	+2,345
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	3,672	15,030	+11,358
(*d*) Grain and cash allowances	36,344	59,273	+22,929
(*e*) Arrears . . .	3,302	1,663	—1,639
(*f*) Miscellaneous . .	..	..	..
TOTAL .	2,04,355	2,07,857	—3,502

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by districts of the figures shown in Appendix I gives the result exhibited in the subjointed table as compared with the figures for 1924-25. Increase (+), decrease (-).

Districts.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—17,710	—27,573
Sibi	—13,418	+35,318
Loralai	+70,663	+52,776
Zhob	+4,284	+941
Chagai	—39,967	—60,356
Kalat	—4,689	—5,445
Variation .	—837	—4,339

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during 1925-26:—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	Quetta . . .	...	747
	Shorarud . . .	100	...
	Pishin . . .	10,688	...
Sibi	Sibi	173	...
	Shahrig . . .	578	...
	Nasirabad . . .	42,994	14,283
Loralai	Bori	5,818	...
	Sinjawi . . .	38	...
Zhob	Fort Sandeman . .	140	...
Chagai	Nushki . . .	26,586	...
	Dalbandin . .	3,389	..
	TOTAL .	90,504	15,030

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold in:—

Tahsil.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Quetta	Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-10-6 per maund.	Rs 6-13, per maund.
Pishin	Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-11-3 per maund.	Rs. 6 per maund.
Bori	Rs. 2-9 per maund	Rs. 5-12 per maund.
Barkhan	Rs. 2-6-6 per maund	Rs. 5-2 per maund.
Duki	Rs. 2-7-6 per maund	Rs. 5-9-6 per maund.
Sinjawi	Rs. 3-6 per maund	Rs. 6-8 per maund.
Musakhel	Rs. 2-14 per maund	Rs. 6-1 per maund.
Fort Sandeman	Rs. 3 per maund	Rs. 6 per maund.
Killa Saifulla	Rs. 2-8 per maund	Rs. 3-12 per maund.
Hindubagh	Rs. 3-6 per maund	Rs. 5-8 per maund.
Sibi	Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-10-9 per maund.	Rs. 5 and 6 per maund.
Shahrig	Rs. 2-12 per maund	Rs. 6 per maund.
Kohlu	Rs. 2-8-3 per maund	Rs. 4 per maund.
Nushki	Rs. 3-15-6 per maund	Rs. 5 1-6 per maund.
Dalbandin	Rs. 3 per maund	Rs. 4 per maund.
Bolan	Rs. 3-12-6 per maund	Rs. 6-2 per maund.

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling:—

Station.	April 1925. (per rupee).	March 1926. (per rupee).
Wheat.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Quetta	6 0	5 4
Loralai	6 14	4 12
Fort Sandeman	5 10	4 10
Nushki	8 0	7 0
Mach (Bolan)	6 4	5 8
Millet.		
Sibi	9 0	10 0*

* This rate is for February and April 1926 as millet was not procurable during March 1926.

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Quetta . . .	8·25	7·38	9·82	8·90
Sibi	5·47	9·59	3·30	3·09
Harnai	11·68	16·09	12·10	11·75
Loralai	9·80	12·40	9·10	5·35
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·18	12·67	14·59	13·15
Nushki	6·10	4·21	6·96	4·94
Mach (Bolan) . . .	8·66	8·16	14·12	5·70

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,60,100 as compared with Rs. 90,825 in the previous year.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference +Increase —Decrease.
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	29,200	20,120	1,050	47,420	30,250	67,540	+37,290
Sibi . . .	13,880	14,190	8,360	17,760	22,240	31,950	+9,710
Loralai . .	1,650	1,750	9,350	11,100	11,000	12,850	+1,850
Zhob . .	4,470	7,490	15,180	21,360	19,650	28,760	+9,110
Chagai . .	750	3,100	6,250	15,900	7,000	19,000	+12,000
Kalat . .	..	..	685	..	685	..	—685
Total .	49,950	46,560	40,875	1,13,540	90,825	1,60,100	+69,275

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as stood on 31st March 1926.

Description.	1924-25.		1925-26.		Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal School	1	8	1	9	
Secondary Schools	9	2,467	11	2,540	Includes 18 boys in the Parsee girls' school.
Public Primary Schools of all kinds	67	1,766	68	1,929	
TOTAL	77	4,241	80	4,478	
Private Schools.					
(*a*) Mosque Schools	249	3,157*	234	3,190	Includes 245 girls.
(*b*) Others	2	84†	1	25	All girls.
TOTAL	251	3,241	235	3,215	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	4	562	5	623	
Primary Schools of all kinds	4	172	3	189	28 girls reading in boys schools included.
TOTAL	8	784	8	809	
European Schools common to boys and girls.	2	282	2	166	
GRAND TOTAL	338	8,448	325	8,668	

* Including 400 girls.
† „ 32 „

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary Schools (boys)	2,540
Primary Schools (boys)	1,929
Secondary Schools (girls)	620
Primary Schools (girls)	189
Normal School (boys)	9
European Schools (boys)	85
European Schools (girls)	81
TOTAL	5,453

Almost all of these schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under:—

Europeans	111
Indian Christians	207
Mohammedans	2,884
Hindus	2,165
Parsis	47
Others	39
TOTAL	5,453

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1925-26 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	93,888 13 10	5,88,912 12 3	6,82,801 10 1	5,85,865 12 9	96,935 13 4
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	29,618 3 9	54,449 11 4	84,067 15 1	50,982 1 1	33,085 14 0
3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	46,446 11 6	1,42,953 15 5	1,89,400 10 11	1,57,834 5 7	31,566 5 4
4. Hurnai Bazar Fund	12,851 1 3	15,032 0 9	27,883 2 0	12,760 10 6	15,122 7 6
5. Loralai Town Fund	16,305 1 7	44,421 11 3	60,726 12 10	52,046 9 11	8,680 2 11
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	23,605 1 8	42,509 13 7	66,114 15 3	39,251 13 7	26,863 1 8
7. Nushki Town Fund	12,660 3 1	6,312 14 10	18,973 1 11	4,579 9 9	14,393 8 2
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	9,100 14 2	4,218 5 2	13,719 3 4	2,404 5 0	11,314 14 4
9. Ziarat Bazar Fund	3,188 9 6	10,855 5 3	14,043 14 9	11,142 12 9	2,901 2 0
TOTAL LOCAL FUNDS	1,54,175 14 6	3,20,753 13 7	4,74,929 12 1	3,31,002 4 2	1,43,927 7 11

These figures do not include amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund	Rs.	58,400
2. Pishin Bazar Fund	,,	1,00,200
3. Sibi Bazar Fund	,,	25,000
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	,,	40,200
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	,,	16,000
6. Hurnai Bazar Fund	,,	10,000
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	,,	4,000

APPENDIX XI.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1925, as compared with figures for the year 1924.

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Pending from previous year .	391	373*	...	...	29	31	...	..	53	45	4	10
Instituted during the year .	4,521	4,302	628	590	256	224	...	10	3,925	4,924	134	109
Total .	4,912	4,675	628	590	285	255	...	10	3,978	4,969	138	119
Disposed of during the year .	4,489	4,197	620	565	248	188	...	7	3,933	4,885	128	108
Transferred to Jirga Register .	51	50	8	...	6	3	....	...	...	...	...	4
Pending at the end of the year .	372	428	...	25	31	64	...	3	45	84	10	7

* Reported to be the correct figure instead of 372.

APPENDIX XII.

Serious Offences committed in 1925.

Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta	Sibi	Lora-lai	Zhob	Chagai	Kalat	Total 1925	Total 1924	Total 1923
Rioting, 147-148 . .	18	8	13	..	1	..	35	22	17
Murder, 302 . .	27	21	41	18	1	..	108	141	131
Murder Attempt, 307 .	54	2	1	3	1	..	61	56	71
Culpable Homicide, 304	..	31	..	8	..	..	39	24	24
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	174	15	177	9	1	7	383	215	299
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	62	15	14	1	1	2	95	88	76
Rape, 376 . . .	8	3	6	..	..	..	17	47	45
Unnatural offence, 377	9	10	4	..	1	..	24	19	22
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	196	446	343	14	5	15	1,019	926	874
Robbery, 392 to 394 .	36	..	25	23	..	..	84	149	62
Dacoity with murder, 396	..	5	..	1	..	..	6	7	8
Dacoity with other cases, 395 to 397 and 400 to 402.	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	11	14
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	66	2	1	..	..	1	70	84	80
Mischief with aggravation, 420-433 and 435-440.	60	3	60	13	..	..	136	151	129
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459-460.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	25	..
Criminal trespass resulting in other serious offences, 453 to 457.	28	11	1	..	..	..	40	12	34
TOTAL, 1925. .	738	570	686	91	11	25	2,121	1,968	1,881
TOTAL, 1924. .	723	451	556	195	14	29	1,968	..	..
TOTAL, 1923. .	694	453	311	362	26	35	1,881	..	..

N.B.—This statement includes serious offences tried b Jirga also.

APPENDIX XIII.

IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

Name of district.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.						COUNTRY FERMENTED LIQUORS.			
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari-tree-tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.).	Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors.	Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,42,290	2,400	74,720	3,19,410	..	3,19,410	..	..	..	..
Sibi	30,232	..	13,885	44,117	..	44,117	..	..	..	..
Loralai	13,378	..	5,725	19,103	24	19,127	..	..	..	..
Zhob	3,205	..	1,436	4,641	15,000	19,641	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	3,333	..	2,550	5,883	..	5,883	..	..	..	..
Chagai	5,425	..	2,510	7,935	..	7,935	..	..	..	..
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,97,863	2,400	1,00,826	4,01,089	15,024	4,16,113	..	..	..	..
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year	3,32,388	2,400	1,15,804	4,50,592	13,520	4,64,112	..	..	..	..
Bahawalpur State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 40,264, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 16,156 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob district.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

Name of district.	Malt Liquors.			Wines and Spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines.	Opium.			
	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.			Sale-proceeds of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	56,605	3,432	60,037	..	10,679	10,679	3,90,126	..	11,119	22,675	..	33,794
Sibi	..	..	..	..	647	647	44,764	..	3,300	3,480	..	6,780
Loralai	..	24	24	..	4,583	4,583	23,734	..	1,800	3,400	..	5,200
Zhob	..	..	..	..	262	262	19,903	..	1,020	720	..	1,740
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	102	102	5,985	..	191	725	..	916
Chagai	..	..	..	..	26	26	7,961	..	150	2,720	..	2,870
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,200	..	..	6,300
TOTAL	56,605	3,456	60,061	..	16,299	16,299	4,92,473	..	17,580	33,720	..	51,300
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,300	..	..	6,300
Total of previous year	50,546	3,574	54,020	..	13,886	13,886	5,32,018	..	10,052	33,189	..	43,240
Bahawalpur State	48	..	48	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,140	..	..	4,140

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 40,264, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 16,156 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob district.

APPENDIX XIII—contd.

IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

Name of district.	HEMP DRUGS.								License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Refunds.	Deduct from column 35 Expenditure as per Return II.	Net Revenue in the year.
	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Sale-proceed of Ganja.	Sale-proceed of Charas.	Sale-proceed of Bhang.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.							
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	..	8,001	380	..	..	..	20,745	29,126	..	..	..	4,53,046	231	18,538	4,34,277
Sibi	..	4,300	503	..	..	..	5,681	10,484	..	16	..	62,038	887	4,958	56,103
Loralai	..	2,737	..	..	..	..	4,070	7,407	..	5	..	36,346	1,000	810	34,506
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	1,800	..	..	..	23,443	..	476	22,967
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	341	4	..	..	..	976	1,321	..	..	..	8,222	..	89	8,133
Chagai	..	199	12	..	..	..	2,679	2,890	..	..	..	13,721	..	70	13,651
Kalat State	..	5,634	..	..	..	..	..	5,634	..	..	..	11,934	..	2,940	8,994
TOTAL	..	15,578	899	..	..	..	36,551	53,028	..	15	..	5,96,816	2,118	24,971	5,69,727
Kalat State	..	5,634	..	..	..	..	..	5,634	..	..	..	11,934	..	2,940	8,994
Total of previous year	..	26,727	544	..	..	..	37,282	64,553	..	60	..	6,39,871	1,248	15,894	6,22,729
Bahawalpur State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	48
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,140	..	..	4,140

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable article of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 40,264, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2. Rs. 16,156 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 7 per gallon 21° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob district.

APPENDIX XIV.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to Sind and* (b) *in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to Sind.						Amount of duty realised in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In Sind.	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To Fatehgarh.	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malt Liquor . . .	4,378—0	...	...	...	...	4,378—0	80	...	...	...	...	80
TOTAL .	4,378—0	...	...	...	...	4,378—0	80	....	...	...	...	80

APPENDIX XV.

IMPERIAL RETURN II—EXPENDITURE FOR 1925-26.

Name of District.	Salaries and Establishment.	Supplies and Services.			Other charges.	Contingencies and special charges.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Cost of Ganja purchased.	Cost of Charas purchased.	Cost of Bhang purchased.	Assignments and consumption.	Total charges.
		Allowances.	Rewards.	Construction and Repairs of Buildings.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	9,135	1,314	...	1,621	...	1,279	5,189	...	...	...	...	18,538
Sibi	1,974	1,258	...	39	...	147	1,540	...	...	...	...	4,958
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	840
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	...	...	...	476
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	89
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	70
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	...	...	...	...	2,940
TOTAL	11,109	2,572	....	1,660	...	1,426	8,204	...	...	...	...	24,971
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	...	...	...	...	2,940
Total of previous year	11,107	2,279	50	338	...	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	15,894

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

Name of District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						Country Liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of							
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system permanent.	Spirits under distillery system temporary.	Spirits under out-still system permanent.	Spirit under out-still system, temporary.	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors [pachwai, etc.] [Ordinary licenses.]	Other country fermented liquors. [Home brewing license.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	1	2	..	12	..	..	7	44	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year.	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	7	44	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

XVI.

SHOPS AND LICENSES.

FOREIGN LIQUORS RETAIL LICENSES—NUMBER FOR SALE OF									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF				RETAIL LICENSE—NUMBER FOR SALE OF			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dák bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls [including other temporary license for foreign liquors.]	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia (Special druggists' permits).	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only (Druggists' permits).	Cocaine, (Druggists' permits).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	1	11	9	2	48	22	2	19	6	6	6	6	11	..	..	3
..	..	6	1	6	..	1	..	3	14	22	22	22	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	3	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	2	23	10	13	48	25	2	25	35	43	43	43	11	..	..	3
2	1	24	10	14	29	18	1	25	37	45	45	45	12	..	..	2

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of District.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin	22,739	3,823	..	23,532·5	(a) For consumption in the Quetta town :— 10° U. P. Rs. 9-9-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 8-8-0 per gallon.	7,254	2,255	55,403	98	1,10,692	20	1,741	..
Sibi . .	4,198	45	..	3,814·2	(b) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-2-0 per gallon.	508	89	1,444	1	584	..	28	..
Loralai . .	1,690	40	..	1,553·0	20° U. P. Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon. (c) For consumption in all other areas:— 10° U. P. Rs. 7-12-0 per gallon.	453	68	2,998	522	1,917	..	53	..
Zhob . .	400	15	2,399	2,411	20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon. (d) For consumption by special permit holders :— 10° U. P. Rs. 13-6-0 per gallon.	80	33	187	..	248	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	430	..	387	20° U. P. Rs. 12-1-0 per gallon. (e) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—	28	4	182	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . .	700	..	..	630		12	..	122	11	94	..	..	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..	20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	29,727	4,353	2,399	32,318·7		8,335	2,449	60,336	632	1,18,535	20	1,822	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year.	33,986	3,964	2,361	35,782		11,782	1,750	6[illegible],643	193	1,01,016	*nil*	1,105	..
Bahawalpur State	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

All Provinces and Baluchistan

1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign
2. The figures shown in column 11 include 80,528 gallons of beer for
3. The figures in column 5 include —

(a) Issues to special permit holders
(b) Issues at a reduced duty of Rs. 3-12 per proof gallon to

XVII.

IV.—CONSUMPTION.

OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.												
								COCAINE.				
Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales in seers of charas.	Retail sales in seers of ganja.	Retail sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in grs.	Imports during the year in ozs.	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Retail sale of Cocaine in ozs. grs.	Balance in hand at the end of the year in ozs. and grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26).
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
								grs.		ozs grs	ozs. grs.	ozs. grs.
185 1/16	..	60	180	..	174	..	247	610·75	4·0	5-130·75	0-326·75	4-284
55	..	60	140	..	140	..	512	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	60	160	..	79	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	60	200	..	24	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
3 1/16	..	60	180	..	5 11/16	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
2 1/2	..	60	180	..	3 1/16	..	12 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
105	..	..	..	..	93 3/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
293	..	60	140 to 200	..	426	..	840	610·75	4·0	5-130·75	0-326·75	4-284
105	..	..	..	..	93 3/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
335	..	60	140 to 200	..	489·92	1·18	740·26	1,126	228·75	1354·75	744	610·75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

countries are shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts and not included in those figures.
consumption by troops.

41 gallons, London proof.
troops in the Quetta Pishin and Zhob districts 1,846 gallons, London proof.

APPENDIX XVIII.

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	Duty paid.			In bond.			Duty paid.			In bond.		
	From—	From—	Total.	From Sind in Bombay.	From Punjab.	Total.	To United Provinces.	To—	Total.	To Sind.	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gallons 160	...	Gallons. 160	Gallons. 8,756	...	Gallons. 8,756
Bhang	...	...	...	M. S. Ch. 22 17 11	...	M. S. Ch. 22 17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	M. S. Ch. 8 31 14 1/10	8 31 14 1/10	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.

APPENDIX

IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.							Number per popu-		
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit.		
	Outstill system.	Distillery system.		Outstill system.	Distillery system.		Outstill area.	Distillery area.						Outstill area.	Distillery area.	
		3		4	5		6	7		8		9		10	11	
1	2	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	..	19·5	5,200·5	..	49,001	88,081	..	3·9	1,300·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	..	10	6
Sibi	..	..	3,925	..	..	82,440	..	..	157	..	280·3	..	178·4	..	..	30
Loralai	2,181	..	5,344	21,876	..	60,597	2,181	..	1,336	..	1,505	..	1,505	5	..	7
Zhob	6,458	..	3,857	31,612	..	25,056	1,614·5	..	1,928·5	..	1,719·1	..	1,719·1	12·7	..	8
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	..	353	..	..	3,618	..	..	176·5	..	176·5	..	176·5	..	..	55
Chagai	..	..	19,622	..	..	21,324	..	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	..	9
TOTAL	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,727·5	3·9	982·1	19·5	1,380·6	19·5	1,091·6	9·3	10	14
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,234·1	3·9	982·1	19·5	1,303·9	19·5	1,063·8	13	10	14

XIX.

RETURN V.

OF SHOPS 100,000 OF LATION.				CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 35 of Imperial Return I.)
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
							Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale-proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
12		13														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	6	2	6	19·38	·14	0·33	10·30	3·18	13·48	60	134·62	194·62	19·91	49·28	69·19	3·30
..	17	..	27	5·15	·07	·79	7·93	3·64	11·57	60	63·27	123·27	7·37	8·70	16·07	·75
..	6	..	6	2·85	0·04	0·13	8·61	3·69	12·30	60	113·33	173·33	25·34	43·24	68·56	·44
..	10·6	..	10·6	1·66	·03	·10	8·61	3·86	12·47	60	42·35	102·35	..	29·98	..	·41
..	55	..	55	11·89	0·09	·25	8·61	6·59	15·20	60	227·45	287·45	37·44	106·23	143·67	2·27
..	9	..	9	3·28	·01	·07	8·61	3·98	12·59	60	1,088	1,148	13·34	169·42	182·76	·64
2	9·1	2	11·2	10·32	·08	·33	9·84	3·33	13·17	60	115·09	175·09	13·02	28·81	41·83	1·56
2	11	2	13	11·50	·09	·31	9·85	3·43	13·28	60	99·07	159·07	23·08	31·56	54·64	1·67

APPENDIX XX.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirit and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1925-26.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
		Quantity sold.															
		To Licensed Vendors.						To the Public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To Licensed Vendors.	To the Public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	323	1,932	49	20,935	5	2,525	3	1,12,332	7,276	This includes 8,756 gallons sent in bond to Sind and 160 gallons to Fatehgarh in the United Provinces, while 80,528 gallons were issued to the troops.
Sibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Loralai	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	48	..	555	..	..	..	..	..	
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bolan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1925-26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	326	1,980	49	21,490	5	2,525	3	1,12,332	7,276	
Total for 1924-25	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	661	2,344	55	17,563	30	3,030	1	1,20,801	5,730	

APPENDIX XXI.

APPENDIX

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of District.	Sold under shop licenses.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	11	1,789	4,349	86	6,561	57	4,625	1	..	165	12	1,711	86	1,255
Sibi	6	84	491	4	1,280	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	3	63	312	..	1,606	..	..	1	2	87	4	806	14	859
Zhob	2	33	79	1	187	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Province	23	1,973	5,236	91	9,634	58	5,339	2	2	252	16	2,517	50	2,114
Total for preceding year.	24	566	4,677	89	10,102	70	11,509	1	..	231	..	416	..	2,988

XXI.

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in gallons in Baluchistan during 1925-26.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.																
SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL SORTS OF OTHER LICENSES, viz., HOTELS, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS AND OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.							FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	..	3	..	57	..	78	50	143	636	22	26,130	..	87,047	2	4,500	
2	5	13	..	164	..	..	6	All these licensees get their supplies from other licensees in the District.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	31	508	1,058	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	
1	..	21	2	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	11	1	122	11	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	5	48	3	525	11	172	91	143	638	22	26,070	508	88,223	2	4,560	
5	4	66	..	843	..	750	66	519	4,232	91	39,784	83	74,670	2	5,531	The Indian Troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 3,512 gallons of Rum from Roes, United Provinces, Lahore and Amritsar.

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APPENDIX XXII.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1925-26 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1921.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion of ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion of ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion of ten thousands of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion of ten thousands of population.
(*i*) Quetta	49,001	81	16	48	10	16	3	139	28
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs .	27,220	63	23	25	9	16	7	115	42
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment . . .	21,781	18	9	23	11	...	...	24	11
(*ii*) Quetta-Pishin District other than (*i*) .	88,081	5	1	1	10	8	1	...	...
Sibi District	82,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai „	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob „	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai „	21,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District . .	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Result of the New Abkari System.—The Financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,812	1,07,467	4,58,995	4,61,712	4,13,713
Expenditure (excluding cost of still and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960	5,192	40,871	15,894	16,010

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary* uses in Baluchistan during 1925-26.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
Opium pulvis	0	0	3
Tincture opium	8	6	6
Preparations of opium	0	6	6
TOTAL	8	13	7

* This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXV.

Receipts.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned estimate for 1925-26.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1925-26.	Actuals for 1924-25.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	1(a)	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II	Taxes on Income	1,00,000	1,99,130	98,579	1,00,551	...
III	Salt	...	213	362	...	149
IV	Opium	...	...	14,110	...	14,110
V	Land Revenue	9,56,000	8,90,641	9,16,872	...	26,231
VI	Excise	6,58,000	6,06,365	6,42,817	...	36,452
VII	Stamps	2,02,000	1,83,265	1,95,240	...	11,975
VIII	Forest	22,000	23,622	20,593	3,029	...
IX	Registration	5,000	5,474	5,239	235	...
XIII	Works for which capital accounts are kept	87,000	2,575	73,832	...	99,698
	Deduct—working expenses	—49,000	—28,441			

XIV	Works for which capital accounts are *not* kept	3,000	...	1,854	...	1,485
XVI	Interest	47,000	32,402	67,517	...	35,115
XVII	Administration of Justice	29,000	34,329	32,348	1,981	...
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3,000	3,399	2,486	913	...
XIX	Police	6,000	11,941	5,680	6,261	...
XXI	Education	36,000	39,559	34,264	5,295	...
XXII	Medical	9,000	10,250	8,696	1,554	...
XXIV	Agriculture	13,000	10,740	13,145	...	2,405
XXVI	Miscellaneous Department	...	93	46	47	...
XXVII	Currency	2,000	1,650	1,415	235	...
XXX	Civil Works	36,000	33,797	50,618	...	16,821
XXXII	Receipts in aid of superannuation	12,000	10,130	12,715	...	2,585
XXXIV	Printing and Stationery	...	211	250	...	39
XXXV	Miscellaneous	26,000	23,904	21,930	1,974	...
	TOTAL	22,03,000	20,95,249	22,20,239	1,22,075	2,47,065
					Net Decrease	Rs. 1,24,990

APPENDIX XXVI.

Expenditure.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1925-26.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1925-26.	Actuals for 1924-25.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	1(a)	2	3	4	5	6
I	Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue .	3,17,000	2,93,036	2,82,469	10,567	..
II	Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
	A.—Opium	..	294	152	142	..
	B.—Excise	34,000	27,065	15,344	11,721	..
	C.—Stamps	5,000	2,465	2,616	..	151
	D.—Forest	34,000	31,348	30,478	870	..
	E.—Registration	3,000	2,701	2,824	..	123
III	Irrigation Works	..	..	..	..	..
IV	General Administration	1,91,000	1,82,559	1,64,425	18,134	..
V	Administration of Justice	58,000	49,646	46,661	2,985	..
VI	Jails and Convict Settlement	87,000	75,059	70,071	4,988	..
VII	Police	11,82,000	11,26,481	11,15,446	11,035	..
VIII	Ecclesiastical	35,000	30,932	34,175	..	3,243
IX	Political	41,37,000	39,33,399	40,48,578	..	1,15,179
X	Education	2,44,000	2,77,035	2,33,035	44,000	..
XI	Medical and Public Health	3,38,000	2,98,232	3,35,080	..	36,848

XII	Agriculture, Scientific Departments and Miscellaneous Departments, etc.—					
	A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms	17,350	9,198	11,557	...	2,359
	B.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition & Fairs-Grants-in-aid to the Quetta Horse show.	4,270	4,270	4,275	...	5
	C.—Veterinary charges	71,160	62,972	55,919	7,053	..
	D.—Museum	7,880	7,967	7,155	812	..
	E.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum and minerals	3,550	2,000	2,567	...	567
	F.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments.	...	...	...	...	...
	F.—1 Provincial Statistics	7,920	5,750	1,376	4,374	...
	F.—2 Examinations	2,400	2,597	1,979	618	...
	G.—Famine Relief	...	58,883	...	58,883	...
	For rounding	—530	..	...	...	...
XIII	Miscellaneous	2,57,000	2,72,712	3,93,845	...	1,21,133
	Expenditure included in other demands—					
	(1) Taxes on Income	14,000	12,072	10,725	1,347	...
	(2) Irrigation	2,56,000	—13,791	82,720	..	96,511
	(3) Interest on ordinary debt	1,49,000	3,23,838	2,00,249	1,23,589	...
	(4) Interest on other obligations	14,000	—100	12,552	..	12,652
	(5) Currency	2,000	912	1,010	..	98
	(6) Civil Works	10,58,000	8,08,399	9,62,877	..	1,54,478
	(7) Territorial and Political pensions	36,000	35,699	45,764	..	10,065
	(8) Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,05,000	1,31,915	91,400	40,515	..
	(9) Stationery and Printing	1,000	958	1,964	..	1,006
	(10) Interest on works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	...	41,498	1,14,183	..	72,685
	TOTAL	86,71,000	80,98,001	83,83,471	3,41,633	6,27,103
					Net Decrease	Rs. 2,85,470

APPENDIX XXVII.

Contagious diseases during the year 1924-25 and 1925-26.

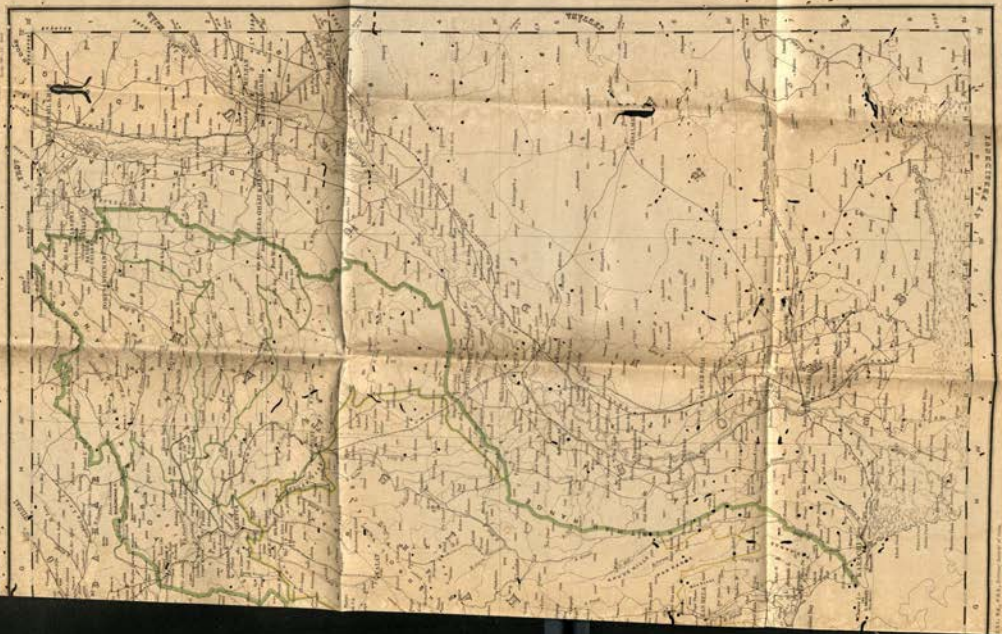
Name of Disease.	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
Glanders	...	...	4	4
Strangles	14	8	11	2
Anthrax	1	1	...	...
Other contagious diseases	9	...	...	...
Bovines.				
Rinderpest	7	5	7	4
Foot-and-mouth disease	2,970	30	1,804	100
Black quarter	269	245	24	24
Other contagious diseases	73	7	...	...
Others.				
Anthrax	1,366	1,320	4,460	4,344
Sheep Pox	251	29	629	92
Mange in camels	80	...	83	...
Goat and sheep scab	1,869	17	764	93
Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia	1,201	761	790	672
Liver fluke	...	...	111	56
Rabies	3	3	1	1
Foot-and-mouth disease	4,974	295	2,179	247
Rinderpest	5	3	...	...
Other contagious diseases	116	55	2,238	67

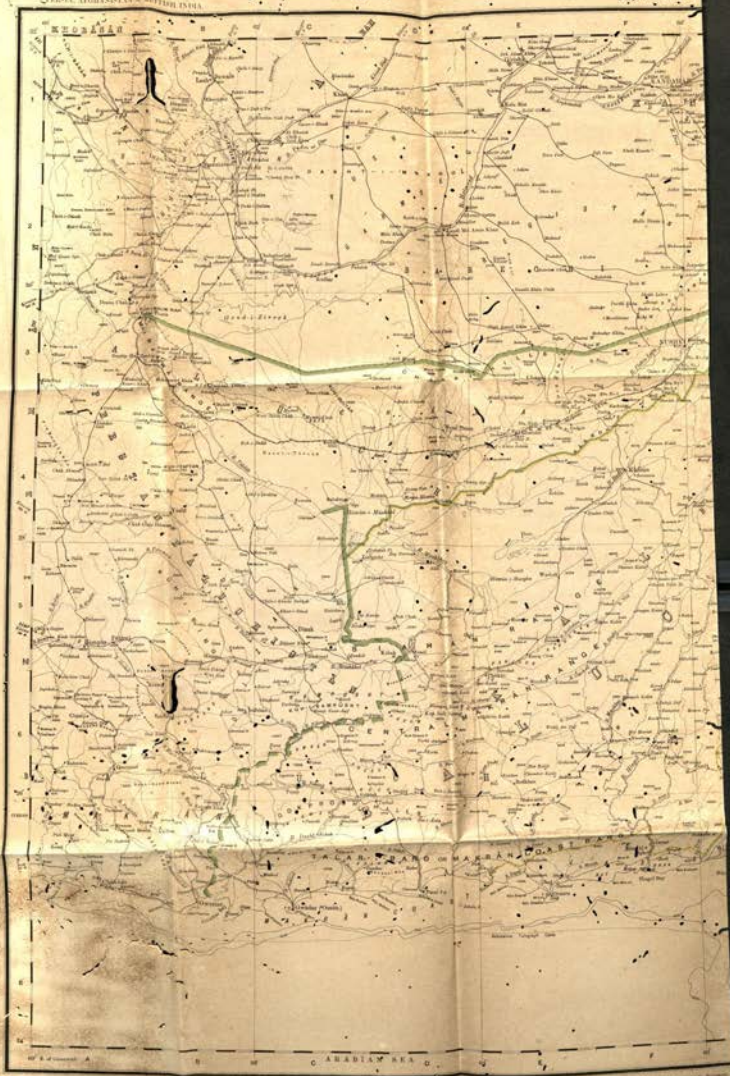
APPENDIX XXVIII.

Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1925-26.

Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Number of mares covered.				
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Total.
Mamoodia	Arab.	..	23	38	..	61
Kerchief	Kathiawari.	41	41	..	..	82
Pearl King	Arab.	..	34	..	41	75
Tchorlu	Arab.	41	..	13	..	54
Meadow	Arab.	..	..	102	..	102
Maharaj II	Marwari	..	97	..	..	97
Manek	Kathiawari.	40	..	..	12	52
Confidential	Kathiawari.	..	3	..	..	3
Kalat	Arab.	..	41	..	..	41
Atheling	Arab.	..	1	..	..	1
Madlool	Arab.	..	37	..	..	37
Total	..	122	277	153	53	605

MGIPC—L—XI-4-15—22-1-27—250.

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